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20 August 1984

SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT

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EDITORIALS, CARTOON CRITICIZE NEW ZEALAND WARSHIP BAN

Repudication 'Is Required'

Melbourne THE AGE in English 16 Jul 84 p 13

[Editorial: "A Labor Victory in New Zealand"]

[Text]

THE defeat of Sir Robert Muldoon's National Party in the New Zealand election on Saturday was not unexpected. Sir Robert no doubt paid the penalty for being in power for a long time in a period of severe and world-wide economic difficulty. Mr Malcolm Fraser paid the same penalty in Australia last year. Sir Robert, however, was also a victim of some unusually bad economic decisions which seemed to have virtually no support anywhere. The nation he led has an overseas debt estimated at \$16,000 million, the equivalent to twice Australia's overseas debt. He presided over a balance of payments deficit of about \$1500 million and a Budget deficit of nearly \$3000 million. Just how damning these figures were was highlighted during the campaign by the leaking of documents from the Reserve Bank and the International Monetary Fund. The people of New Zealand, it is very clear from these documents, would have been rather silly to do anything else than elect Mr David Lange's Labor Party.

The task facing Mr Lange is as large as the errors of Sir Robert. It is not yet clear what approach the new Government will take to solving the problems. His opponents were so consistently on the defensive during the campaign that Mr Lange was barely required to say anything about what he would do. He has left himself the widest possible room to move. There is talk, borrowed from Australia, of an accord with the unions and of an economic summit. But so far that is about all. The future of the economic relationship between Australia and New Zealand is thus also unclear. The

New Zealand Labor Party is committed to supporting the Closer Economic Relations agreement between the two countries. Some sections of the party are nevertheless worried about the threat to New Zealand jobs. More than 120 Australian applications to invest in New Zealand have been held up for a year because of a ban imposed by Sir Robert. How Mr Lange handles this should provide an early indication of what the future holds.

Australia will also have a vital interest in the New Zealand Government's attitude to US nuclear ships visiting the country's ports. Mr Lange was surprisingly forthright on the subject during the campaign, asserting that they would be banned. The Australian Foreign Minister, Mr Hayden, who learned some harsh lessons about this issue when he was Opposition Leader in 1982, will be discussing the policy with Mr Lange this week. It is ironic indeed that a meeting of ANZUS should be taking place in Wellington so shortly after the election. It is also fortunate in that it will provide not only Mr Hayden but also the US Secretary of State, Mr Shultz, with the opportunity to talk some sense to the New Zealanders. While a repudiation of the policy of banning visits would cause some problems with his own party, Mr Lange should be left with no doubts that this is what is required of New Zealand as one of its major obligations in the region.

Be Aware of Consequences

Melbourne THE AGE in English 17 Jul 84 p 13

[Editorial: "Lange's Task Is To Drop the Ban"]

[Text]

THE last thing that the New Zealand Prime Minister-elect wants this week is an international fuss over the ANZUS alliance. Mr Lange, faced with the task of trying to resolve the country's massive financial problems, must wish that the United States Secretary of State and the Australian Foreign Minister would simply go away for a while. In a technical sense, that wish has come true. New Zealand is being represented at today's annual ANZUS Ministerial Council meeting by Sir Robert Muldoon's people, giving Mr Lange a year before his Government needs to commit itself officially over visits by nuclear-powered and nuclear-armed ships. Now, he can use that breathing space wisely or foolishly. He can play along with the folly of imagining that New Zealand may dictate its own terms about membership of the alliance, or he can acknowledge that there is a task ahead of him almost as daunting, and just as important in the long term, as rescuing the economy.

That task is to rescue the country from an ill-considered and destructive commitment by the New Zealand Labor Party to ban the warships of a treaty partner. How, it must be asked, can an alliance be expected to survive such an affront? It is a question already considered by the Australian Labor Party and answered in the only sensible fashion. But New Zealand, as Americans and Australians are being told, reserves the right to be different. The mood of the country, as reflected in the result of the general election and in opinion polls generally, is one that favors a ban. There is every possibility that New Zealanders intend to be difficult about this issue. It is their democratic right to be so inclined.

But they should be aware, at the same time, of the consequences. If Mr Lange's Cabinet adopts the recommendation of the Labor Party's policy committee, as it is supposed to do, then the United States and Australia will have every right to reconsider their commitment to the defence of New Zealand. The alliance could not continue on its present basis. What the supporters of a ban must be made to realise is that the Labor Party is questioning much more than simply the morality of nuclear weapons. It is questioning New Zealand's membership of the Western alliance as a whole, not

merely its regional expression in the ANZUS Treaty. New Zealand cannot have it both ways. Mr Lange's job is absolutely clear. He must learn from the lessons delivered on this issue in Australia by Mr Hawke and Mr Hayden. He must set out to convince his party and his country that a ban on American warships is wrong.

Cartoon on Hayden Reaction

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 17 Jul 84 p 18

[Text]



CSO: 4200/948

EDITORIAL EXAMINES LABOR PARTY'S STRONGER POSITION

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 14-15 Jul 84 p 14

[Editorial: "The Hawke Course Now Firmly Charged"]

[Text]

THE Australian Labor Party's national conference finished its business yesterday with the Federal Government in an even stronger position than it was a week ago.

Predictions that the conference would, at worst, repudiate basic policies to which Mr Hawke and his Cabinet had committed themselves, or that that it would degenerate into a publicly-damaging factional brawl have not been realised.

The two issues which aroused the greatest emotion were those of uranium mining and East Timor. On the first, the Government can be satisfied that, even though it was not completely successful, our uranium industry will go ahead and Australia can look forward to significantly increased export income as a result.

On the second, the resolution finally adopted is more critical of Indonesia than Mr Hawke and Mr Hayden might have hoped, but, although the language of the previous policy has been moderated, the ALP's new position should be recognised by Jakarta as consonant with Australia's self-respect as an independent democracy, without being gratuitously offensive to Indonesian sensibilities.

However, it is in the areas of overall economic and foreign policy that the Government should feel most satisfied with the endorsement given to it by the conference.

It is perhaps what is now not included in the Labor Party's economic policy which is most revealing. There are no calls for the nationalisation of anything nor even for an extension of government regulation of industry and commerce. The ALP has demonstrated its confidence in the private enterprise

system. Moreover, it has shown its intention to free the operations of the market place, by, to take but one example, encouraging the increased competition which will come from the entry of foreign banks.

The Hawke Government clearly places more faith in economic management than in the socialist measures attempted by the Chifley government and, to a lesser extent, by the Whitlam government. This new approach should win the support of business to an extent never before achieved by Labor and reduce the Opposition's appeal to its traditional supporters.

So far as our foreign relations are concerned, the ALP has explicitly committed itself to the broad goals of the Western alliance. This is no more convincingly illustrated than in the decision to allow the United States to retain its military bases in Australia, notwithstanding the Prime Minister's ready acknowledgement that their presence could make this country a nuclear target.

The conference decisions should on the whole appeal to the Australian electorate. This does not mean that the Government is entirely invulnerable to its critics. The conference decision on government support for private education could revive the "state aid" issue to Labor's disadvantage. Controversy over immigration is potentially a divisive election issue.

But the management of the economy, as always, remains central to a government's electoral fortunes. In recognising this fact of political life the ALP national conference has done its best to assure Mr Hawke's continuance in office for a long time to come.

GOVERNMENT TO LOOK CLOSER AT U.S. SHIP VISITS

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 12 Jul 84 p 2

[Article by Ross Peake]

[Text] THE Federal Labor Government will have to investigate the frequency of visits by United States warships to Australia following moves at the national conference yesterday by Western Australian delegates.

The conference was told that Fremantle had been made into a de facto home port for the nuclear-powered ships which patrol the Indian Ocean.

But left-wing delegates failed by 55 to 43 votes to have the Government phase out the US bases at Pine Gap, North-West Cape and Nurrungar.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr Hayden, who was heckled by a handful of protesters, said removing the bases would add to international instability.

He accepted the move on visiting warships after threats by Centre Left members to vote against the Government on the issue.

Mr Bill Thomas said ALP members in Western Australia were very concerned that at least one US warship was tied up in Fremantle Harbor every day.

The frequency of the visits meant that, for all practical purposes, the harbor had become the vessels' home port, he said. The visits should be scaled down and rotated among other Australian ports.

The amendment, accepted by Mr Hayden, also said Labor would not allow permanent basing or the establishment of foreign military bases on Australian soil in peacetime.

This avoids confrontation over the joint facilities because the Government does not define them as military bases.

The amendment said the frequency and pattern of naval visits to Australian ports should not constitute, in practice, the home porting of the vessels in Australia.

A harder line motion to not allow the nuclear-armed or nuclear-powered warships of any foreign government to have access to Australian port facilities was defeated by the conference.

Another motion, by Victorian left-winger Ms Joan Cox-sedge, to ban nuclear-armed aircraft, such as US B-2s, from Australian air space and airfields, was also lost.

Mr Hayden opposed both amendments, although he admitted that in 1982 he had proposed the banning of nuclear-powered ships but was overruled.

The push against the US bases was made by left-winger Mr Joe Camilleri, who called for the agreements not to be renewed when they expired.

He said the bases were used in targeting missiles aimed at the Soviet Union and would become targets in any nuclear war.

South Australian left-winger Mr Peter Duncan said the bases had been established by stealth. If a proposal came before the conference to establish the bases now, it would be rejected.

The Minister for Aviation, Mr Beazley, who also opposed the anti-bases move, said Pine Gap and Nurrungar were actively involved in monitoring arms limitations agreements.

If the bases were removed, the world would be more dangerous, he said.

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO BORROW 150 BILLION YEN

Melbourne THE AGE in English 12 Jul 84 p 19

[Article by Simon Holbertson in Tokyo]

[Text] The Australian Government is planning to borrow up to 150 billion yen (\$A750 million) in the Japanese capital market, according to the authoritative 'Japan Financial Report'.

The Government has sought a limited number of bids for a 50 billion to 100 billion fixed rate yen syndicated loan. Also, early next month, the Government plans to raise up to 50 billion yen through an issue of 10-year Samurai bonds, 'JFR' said.

Japan's long-term credit banks — Nippon Credit Bank, Industrial Bank of Japan and the Long Term Credit Bank — together with two life offices and two trust banks are trying to form syndicates to bid for the loan.

The identities of the life offices and the trust banks are not known, but sources suggested Meiji Life and Nippon Life for the life offices and Mitsubishi Trust and Sumitomo Trust for the trust banks.

While no formal decision has been taken to go ahead with the syndicated loan if Australia decides to, it could equal the record 100 million yen New Zealand recently borrowed here.

Australia last came to this market for a syndicated borrowing in 1982.

The rationale for the syndicated loan is that Japan's long-term prime rate — presently 7.9 per cent — has not been increased to reflect market conditions.

The long-term prime is pegged at 0.9 percentage points above the Government bond rate and this rate has not been subject to market forces due to an impasse between the Ministry of Finance and banks and life companies over the price of Government issued debt.

If the Government decides to go ahead with the Samurai bond issue it will set a record for the local market, as no other borrower has tried to raise such an amount. The Bank of Tokyo is managing the Samurai loan.

But 'JFR' predicted that the market looked grim for August.

Market sources said interest rates had been rising here and that investor interest in foreign bonds was weak.

On the positive side, however, the sources said Australia had a good name internationally and was regarded as a prime borrower. They added that the Government could be confident of borrowing at the long-term prime rate — presently about 7.9 per cent — or a fraction of a percentage point higher.

PAGE ONE EDITORIAL HITS BUSINESS AFFAIRS SECRECY

Melbourne THE AGE in English 17 Jul 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Secret Justice"]

[Text]

EIGHTEEN days ago, on 29 June, General Motors-Holden's Limited, the Australian car manufacturer which is totally owned in the United States by the General Motors Corporation of Detroit, sought an injunction to restrain 'The Age' from publishing certain information about the company's business affairs.

'The Age' did not have the information which GMH sought to prevent it from publishing. It still does not have that information, for the injunction also sought to prevent it from obtaining it.

GMH has also sought injunctions to restrain John Fairfax and Sons, publisher of the 'Sydney Morning Herald', the 'Financial Review' and the 'National Times', and the Herald and Weekly Times Ltd., publisher of the Melbourne 'Herald' and the 'Sun', and News Corporation, publisher of the 'Australian', from publishing similar information.

However, radio and television stations throughout Australia and some other newspapers are not so constrained. And 'Nationwide', the ABC's national public affairs television program, recently reported at length on certain GMH business developments and speculated about their significance.

'The Age' considers the business affairs of GMH, the pioneer of the Australian car industry, are a matter of substantial public interest. GMH has assets of \$760 million and employs more than 14,000 Australian workers. Its products are offered for sale on the open market.

The GMH case against David Syme & Co. Limited, publisher of 'The Age', was heard in closed court for four days by Mr Justice Powell of the New South Wales Supreme Court.

Yesterday Mr Justice Powell delivered judgment and made orders in the matter, again in closed court. We are unable to tell our readers what His Honor's decision was and his reasons for reaching it. For His Honor issued orders prohibiting us from publishing the judgment — or even referring to the subject matter with which it was concerned.

'The Age' believes that justice is best served by hearings in open court and will continue to intervene, where it can, to keep the courts of this country open to the public.

We are shocked that a matter of such public interest — of direct importance to more than 14,000 Australian workers and indirect importance to the whole community — should be argued in secret and that judgment should be delivered in closed court and thereby suppressed.

'The Age' will appeal against yesterday's secret judgment.

WHEAT MARKETS RECOVERED

Canberra THE AUSTRALIAN in English 12 Jul 84 p 3

[Text]

THE Australian wheat industry has regained world markets it lost in 1982-83 and opened up new markets for general purpose wheat on the four continents of Africa, Central America, Asia and Europe.

The Australian Wheat Board chairman, Sir Leslie Price, yesterday told delegates to the Livestock and Grain Producers annual conference in Sydney, he was confident the board would sell 16.5 million tonnes of the \$3500 million 1983-84 wheat crop this year.

Sir Leslie said the Wheat Board would nevertheless face many challenges in the near future on overseas markets. Competition was increasing rapidly as major exporters continued to produce more wheat than they could sell.

"World trade had slowed since the 1970s, when it doubled from 50 to 100 million tonnes, whereas in the next 10 years it will expand by only 20 per cent," he said.

Production in the exporting countries increased in line with demand during the 1970s, but is now increasing faster than the demand.

Sir Leslie said the continued

use of extended credit terms by other major exporters to subsidise export sales was a major concern for Australia because these policies distorted grain prices.

Exporters were spending more and more on the promotion of wheat sales through their technical and marketing services, while wheat buyers were becoming increasingly more quality conscious.

"But despite the tremendous variation in production from year to year the board was still able to sell the wheat it receives at world price levels."

CSO: 4200/948

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

TRADE SURPLUS RECORDED — Australia recorded its first trade surplus for four years in 1983/84, but in recent months the trade account has shown signs of weakening, as the economic recovery starts to draw in a greater quantity of imported goods. Australia's current account deficit—which includes invisible items such as freight charges, foreign aid and property income—was up by \$255 million to \$6,573 million. Bureau of Statistics balance of payments figures, released yesterday, show that the trade surplus for 1983/84 of \$282 million, a turn-around from the \$950 million deficit in 1982/83, stemmed from a 15 per cent increase in export income, while imports grew by 9 per cent. Exports for 1983/84 totaled \$23,788 million, up \$3,128 million over 1982/83. Imports rose by \$1,896 million to \$23,506 million. [Andrew Barr] [Text] [Melbourne THE AGE in English 12 Jul 84 p 5]

CSO: 4200/948

BURMA OPENS DOOR TO JAPANESE INVESTMENT

Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 18 Jul 84 p 4

[Article by Zaw Win]

[Text]

A STATE VISIT to Japan by Burmese President U San Yu has underlined Burma's urgent need for capital and technology — and Japan's ability to supply them, according to foreign diplomats here in Rangoon.

Although no new economic nor trade agreements were announced, the rare visit showed Rangoon's eagerness to strengthen its ties with Japan, now Burma's major source of financial and technical aid.

The diplomats said they did not believe Burma was opening its doors to all forms of trade or investment for Japan or anywhere else.

But government officials said the visit, which included a meeting with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, had helped improve economic ties with Japan and paved the way for further working level contacts.

Short of cash and in urgent need of modernising many of its archaic and unproductive industries, Burma has found Japan to be a willing partner in its development.

Japan has already poured nearly two billion US dollars worth of aid into Burma, two-thirds in soft loans and the rest in outright grants.

Japanese financial aid to Burma has averaged about 200 million dollars annually in recent years, accounting for a sizable share of the 500 million dollars in aid Burma estimates it needs for development programmes.

Japanese last month signed its latest yen loan agreement with Burma for the equivalent of 185 million US dollars. The package includes credits to expand Burma's only international airport at Rangoon, modernise the country's ageing railway system and help pay for needed machinery and raw materials.

The help has been timely. Burma's foreign debt as of last March was about two billion dollars, according to official sources.

Largely because of a drop in export earnings, it was forced to curb imports during its last fiscal year and had to slash government investments.

Speaking at a reception in Tokyo during his trip, U San Yu acknowledged the economic difficulties facing Burma.

He said the urgent task of raising Burmese living standards had recently become more difficult due to persisting unfavourable factors in the world economic situation.

He also paid tribute to Japan's "valuable assistance" in that task and expressed hope that Burma could "maintain and further develop this relationship."

Japan has been equally eager to develop its ties with Burma.

Japanese Ambassador in Rangoon Masao Tsukamoto told Reuters: "We are committed to a course of enhancing our financial and technical aid to friendly Burma."

Observers said the aid had helped Japan maintain its status as Burma's leading trade partner with the scale tilted heavily in Japan's favour.

Burma's imports from Japan, mainly machinery and metal products, stood at 312 million dollars in fiscal 1982/1983, well ahead of the second major supplier, the European Community, with 227 million dollars.

Burma's exports to Japan during the same year were a mere 31 million dollars.

But diplomats here said that in spite of the continued importance of Japan in Burma's development plans, the president's visit did not signal a complete reversal of Burma's closed door policies.

Burma had been cautious in its invitations to foreign investment and trade and would remain so, they said. — Reuter

MUSLIM PREACHERS TO BE ASKED TO ACCOUNT FOR THEIR STATEMENTS

Invitation from Deputy Governor

Jakarta MERDEKA in Indonesian 4 Jul 84 p 1

[Text] Eddy Marzuki Nalapraya, the Jakarta deputy governor for Sector 1, has told reporters that he will soon "invite" several Muslim preachers to give an accounting for remarks they made in sermons delivered on the Idul Fitri holiday. He made the announcement to reporters in his office on Tuesday afternoon [3 July] after receiving contestants in the call to prayer and prayer demonstration contest that was held for young people in Jakarta. The contest was sponsored by the Jakarta branch of the National Committee of Indonesian Youth (KNPI).

Eddy Nalapraya did not say when the "invitation" would be issued, but he did state that the sermons given by some Muslim preachers at the Idul Fitri ceremonies yesterday tended to be of a provocative nature. He noted that some of the preachers had described the adoption of the Pancasila as the sole foundation [of social and political organizations] as a deviation.

"I want to ask the preachers about their intentions, about whether their intention was to incite or they had some other purpose. The objective of the preachers will be revealed as a result of my "invitation," he said. Eddy was not prepared to name any of the preachers involved. "You will have to wait for that," he said.

Solon's Reaction

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 5 Jul 84 pp 1, 8

[Excerpts] When H. Adnan Kohar S., a member of Parliamentary Commission I, was questioned by reporters at the Department of Religion on Wednesday afternoon he said that he approved of the summoning of Muslim preachers by Jakarta Deputy Governor Eddy Nalapraya as this will lead to a dialogue that will reveal what those involved have in mind.

Adnan Kohar, who once worked as a reporter, said that the preachers must respond to the invitation so that there can be a face-to-face meeting and communication can be established and also to cool off the situation. We are

convinced that the deputy governor did not issue the invitation for the purpose of interrogating the preachers, for that is not his job. Interrogation is the job of the public prosecutors and police, he said. "I expect that the invitation was issued to establish mutual understanding and not mutual suspicion," he said.

Feelings of mutual suspicion must be eliminated from both sides as this is important in preserving national stability, he said.

He said that it was not right to comment on the Pancasila as the sole foundation in such forums as Idul Fitri sermons because of the limited amount of time available and because the speaker is delivering a monologue. Listeners who do not share the speaker's opinions are unable to speak themselves. Such matters, and political issues in particular, should be discussed in open forums, for when there is only a limited amount of time available the listeners will respond emotionally to what they hear.

When asked if the preachers should respond to the deputy governor's "invitation," Adnan Kohar said that they should do so and that it was important to establish a dialogue. If they do not come they will only be heroes within their own group, he said. Adnan Kohar himself preached at the Idul Fitri ceremonies that were held at the soccer field in Kemayoran.

5458

CSO: 4213/253

PULAU BAAI SEAPORT BEGINS EXPORT OPERATIONS

Jakarta SUARA KARYA in Indonesian 4 Jul 84 p 6

[Text] Drs Noor Marwansyah, the head of the public relations bureau of the Bengkulu regional government, announced yesterday that Bengkulu will begin to export through the Pulau Baai (Baai Island) seaport at the end of this month. He said that the first exports, which are scheduled to be shipped out on 25 July 1984, will also be used to test the operation of the port.

He said that the port is of extreme importance to Bengkulu province, especially in connection with the export-import trade. He said that Bengkulu has a potential for the export of coffee, rubber, rattan, cloves and other commodities and that to date it has been forced to export through ports in neighboring areas, such as Palembang, Padang and Lampung.

Drs Yaman, the head of the foreign trade section in the zone office of the Department of Trade in Bengkulu province, said in a separate interview that the first shipment of export commodities will include 600 tons of coffee from members of the Indonesian Coffee Exporters Association (AEKI), 3,250 tons of timber from the PT Torimon and PT Maju Raya Timber Bengkulu companies, and 320 tons of rubber from the CV Yakin Makmur company.

Drs Yaman did not name the countries of destination but did say that all of export cargo will be transhipped in Singapore. The export timber is in the form of sawn timbers and there is a possibility that the amount mentioned above will be increased by another 500 tons.

Fifty tons of rattan, 50 tons of cassia vera (cinnamon) and 2,000 tons of dried cassava are being readied for subsequent export shipments.

Gateway

The Pulau Baai seaport will serve as a gateway for the west coast of Sumatra and will provide Bengkulu, and exporters and importers in particular, with many advantages. Until now the exporters in Bengkulu have encountered a great many problems in shipping their exports to foreign destinations.

5458

CSO: 4213/253

FOREIGN INVESTORS INTERESTED IN SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 3 Jul 84 p 6

[Text] We cannot be blinded or otherwise influenced by the offers of foreign aid that are received in connection with the national shipbuilding industry, but at the same time, every offer of foreign aid must be utilized as fully as possible to support domestic capabilities. In addition, maximum use must be made of the momentum that has been achieved for the transfer of technology.

These statements were made by President Suharto in a message sent recently to the management of Iperindo [Ikatan Perusahaan Industri Kapal Indonesia/Association of Indonesian Shipbuilding Companies] and were read to reporters by Sularto Hadisumarto, the general chairman of Iperindo, in Jakarta on Thursday night [28 June]. In answer to a reporter's question, Sularto said that many offers are received from foreign sources who are interested in investing in the shipbuilding industry.

We certainly must maintain an accurate and objective attitude toward this matter so that we can really make maximum use of this aid in upgrading and developing our shipbuilding industry, he said.

He said that the offers of aid are conveyed through various channels, including the Department of Industry, the Department of Communications and the Capital Investment Coordination Board (BKPM). We must be cautious and selective to ensure that the offers of foreign aid are actually on target, that is, they must support the construction of shipping and not just be offers to sell ships, he said.

A problem that cannot be ignored and is basic to the development of the shipbuilding industry is that of increasing the number of highly skilled personnel. Programs for this purpose have begun to be implemented in government-owned shipyards but are not yet fully under way in private shipyards. Iperindo feels that the upgrading of skills is of great importance, and, in this connection, that the establishment of PT PAL [PT Perindustrian Angkatan Laut/Navy Industrial Plant] in Surabaya has improved the prospects of the national shipbuilding industry.

Wasono N.A., the secretary general of Iperindo, said that PT PAL, a state-owned stock corporation and formerly an Indonesian Navy project, has been designated as

a training site. It trains skilled workers in shipbuilding trades and can accomodate about 1,000 trainees.

Fairly Strong Position

In a technical sense the national shipbuilding industry occupies a fairly strong position as it enters the Fourth 5-Year Plan. It is ready to handle orders for the construction of various types of ships of up to 8,000 dwt. By way of example, Sularto said that national shipyards can produce ships of the Caraka Jaya class in dimensions of 1,000, 2,250 and 3,000 dwt. The government has decided that these ships will be the standard vessels used in interisland shipping and will replace the ships that have been scrapped.

During the first three 5-year plans the national shipyards that are members of Iperindo made large investments in the expansion of their businesses and in increasing their inventory of landings, drydocks, wharves and shops. They also have increased and modernized their equipment and upgraded the quality and skills of their employees, including those in staff and managerial positions.

Types of ships built in local yards include 750 to 950 dwt Niaga class passenger-cargo liners ordered by PT PANN [PT Pengembangan Armada Niaga Nasional/ National Fleet Development Corporation], 30 to 500 dwt landing craft ordered by the Army, rollon-rolloff type ferry boats ordered by the Directorate General of Land Communications, and patrol boats ordered by the Navy, Coast Guard, Police, Army, Customs and Immigration. This does not include ships built under the extra program of the Directorate General of Sea Communications and various types of fishing boats.

New Ships

A number of new ships were ordered in 1984. Tenders have been invited for the construction of 3,000 hp tugboats and of 3,000 hp supply boats for Pertamina. Tenders will be invited for the construction 800 to 3,000 hp tugboats, a 3,500 dwt LPG tanker, and 60 to 500 Brt fishing vessels. Some of the fishing vessels will be used for research. Iperindo also is discussing the construction of 7,500 dwt fertilizer carriers for PT Pusri. PT PAL, which is to become a pioneer in the shipyard industry, is making preparations for the construction of jetfoil boats and 800 to 2,000 ton sailing ships with auxiliary solar power.

According to Wasono, we will need to import only 40 percent of our steel requirements if PT Krakatau Steel can produce steel for the ships.

Eighty companies, both government and private, are members of Iperindo at the present time. Sixty of these companies are shipyards and the other 20 are marine suppliers. The future looks good for the shipbuilding industry in Indonesia.

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CSO: 4213/253

LAND RECLAMATION IN CENTRAL JAVA

Jakarta PELITA in Indonesian 3 Jul 84 p 6

[Text] Of the 711,274 hectares of critical land in Central Java, 558,689 hectares have been upgraded during the last several years through the planting of ground cover and reforestation.

This statement was made by Central Java Governor Ismail in a written message read by Drs Waluyo Tjokrodarmanto, the second assistant regional secretary of Central Java, at a ceremony in Salatiga on Wednesday night [27 June]. Engr Sumiya Wanto was appointed head of the Land Conservation and Soil Rehabilitation Subsection of the Department of Forestry at the ceremony.

The governor said that a large part of the remaining 152,585 hectares of critical land in East Java is located in the Jratunseluna [Jragung, Tuntang, Serang, Lusi and Juana rivers] watershed.

Responsibility for the work that must be done in the Jratunseluna watershed rests on the shoulders of the Land Conservation and Soil Rehabilitation Subsection and is no easy burden, he said.

He said that the forests, land and water are a legacy from our ancestors and will be passed on to our grandchildren, and that these resources must be conserved while being utilized in a proper manner.

Governor Ismail noted that in the work being done to upgrade the watershed, the assignment of the Land Conservation and Soil Rehabilitation Subsection is to immediately draw up a better plan and to provide guidance for and proceed with the planting of ground cover, reforestation and land conservation activities.

These activities are expected to maintain and prevent damage to soil that is still fertile, rehabilitate degraded soil, increase the productive capacity of the soil, and control flooding and erosion. The governor also said that we must not avoid problems that arise but must find positive solutions for them, and that this will require improvement in the implementation of the project and a more stable apparatus manned by people who are completely dedicated.

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CSO: 4213/253

COMMENTARY VIEWS 10TH ANNIVERSARY OF MALAYSIA-PRC TIES

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 3 Jun 84 p 20

[Commentary by Mu Jinxin [4924 6651 2450]]

[Text] On occasion of the 10th anniversary of Malaysia-PRC diplomatic relations, our foreign minister Tan Sri Ghazali led a delegation for an 8-day official visit to China and the chiefs of state of both countries sent sincere congratulatory messages to each other, conveying wishes for further understanding and wider cooperation in political and economic fields.

Last night I asked an old man what his thoughts were when he learned about the establishment of Malaysia-PRC diplomatic relations 10 years ago. He mused a moment, smiled and said: "It was an indescribable joy. I felt as if a piece of stone had fallen from my heart, as if the objective world had suddenly become serene (I guess he was talking about the objective world in a philosophical sense, and not referring to the whole world). Suddenly I felt I became completely Malaysian and China became a totally foreign country which would not loom awesome in the future."

The words of this old man gave me an intriguing impression. Today we cannot help praise the late Prime Minister Tun Razak's courage in making his decision for the Malaysia-PRC ties. "Farsighted" is the word.

When Malaysia and China were negotiating for diplomatic establishment 10 years ago, it was also the time when our foreign policy was striving to open up a new situation. Subsequently, Malaysia built wider and closer cooperation with many developing countries and improved its international position, as attested by the successful formation of the Association of South East Asian Nations [ASEAN]. Domestically, the Malaysia-PRC ties have greatly eased the unstable political feelings caused by the "13 May Incident." Afterward, the ruling parties won a brilliant victory in the general elections, which enabled the government to be more confident in carrying out its New Economic Policy [NEP] and rural development economy, particularly the Fel'da Scheme. All this could be Tun Razak's real goal in running the country.

From the end of the Second World War until the 1960s may be described as a period of intense conflict in ideology. The peoples in Asia, Africa and

Latin America were one after another struggling for their national independence, clearly demarcating the international lines. At present, the world problem of independence struggle is generally settled, and most countries, especially the developing nations, have shifted their attention to the problem of reconstruction, while "doctrinism" and "political system" no longer form the main contradictions. Both Malaysia and China admit that they are developing countries, showing common points in improving their respective national economic policies. For instance, both countries are striving for modernization, humbly learning from foreign countries, welcoming foreign investments, enticing advanced technology and vigorously promoting foreign trade. All these were clearly voiced during the negotiations between the Malaysian and Chinese foreign ministers.

The problem of Malaysian citizens making private visits to China was also resolved during the present diplomatic talks. Another thorny problem concerned the relationship between the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of Malaya. Evidently this issue has not been solved, but the fact that both sides were able to discuss the matter in a frank and friendly manner serves as a good model for the whole world. I have been thinking that if Iraq and Iran could learn a lesson from our demeanor, everything would turn out all right. Come to think of it, if the Neo [Yee Pan] and Tan [Koon Swan] factions of the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA] could emulate just half of the Malaysia-China negotiation style, wouldn't it be wonderful? But I am digressing and I won't say anything more.

Of course there are pending issues facing Malaysia and China. For example, each side has good intentions to develop and expand bilateral trade. To be successful, a trade transaction must go through close contacts and negotiations between businessmen. In the past, our business people made contacts with their Chinese counterparts by filing an application to attend the Guangzhou Trade Fair in every spring and autumn. Basically, however, the Guangzhou Trade Fair is the site for China to export her commodities and traditionally our traders who attend the trade fair are all importers. Therefore, I think it is necessary for our Ministry of Trade and Industry to slacken the restrictions and at the same time to encourage and organize our importers to become active salesmen for our country's products.

China's 1 billion population is a huge market. In what way can Malaysia expand its position as the suppliers merely of rubber (our export of palm oil to China is negligible) to other commodities as well? This is a problem which all quarters concerned must continue to work on energetically.

It is high time for Malaysia and China to sign a trade agreement.

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CSO: 4205/67

FOREIGN MINISTER'S SUCCESSFUL TRIP TO CHINA

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 17 Jun 84 p 2

[Commentary]

[Text] At the invitation of Chinese foreign minister Wu Xueqian, Malaysia's foreign minister Tan Sri Ghazali visited China on 29 May and returned home on 7 June.

Ghazali reaped an unprecedented bumper harvest during his 8-day visit, making another breakthrough in the realms of diplomacy, politics, trade and international affairs, as well as a closer connection in the government-to-government and people-to-people relationships.

In the past, the issue of the Malaysian Communist Party was always a stumbling block to closer ties between the two countries and a major source of unnecessary misunderstandings. Now that our foreign minister has issued clarifications and statements, China has understood our government's stand and attitude on this issue. China has learned that the overwhelming majority of ethnic-Chinese members of the Communist Party of Malaya cannot be regarded as overseas Chinese. Therefore, China cannot treat the Communist Party of Malaya in the same way she does communist parties in other foreign countries.

Our foreign minister solemnly and correctly pointed out that there are no overseas Chinese in Malaysia. What we have here are ethnic-Chinese Malaysians. This fact has corrected China's erroneous former view that the membership of the Communist Party of Malaya consisted primarily of overseas Chinese.

In reality, we are local inhabitants, Malaysian citizens who were born and bred in this country. Any foreign country (including China) cannot regard us as overseas Chinese. Consequently, in handling any matter we should also be treated as Malaysian citizens in order to forestall the emergence of errors and deviations.

As a result of the outspoken and sincere talks between Foreign Minister Ghazali and the Chinese authorities concerned, all murky shadows that have been blocking Malaysia-China relationship for a long period will be swept away.

After reviewing the development of the diplomatic ties over the past 10 years, both sides have concluded that much progress has been achieved, especially in trade matters.

Today China is vigorously stressing her intention to relinquish her closed-door conservatism in favor of an open door policy and to urgently entice new technology and new economy into the country.

China's open door policy will provide a great impetus to our businessmen. We will have opportunities to take part in China's four modernizations through capital investment. The most conspicuous result is that our delegation to China has won engineering contracts worth billions of Malaysian dollars, as China has opened up 14 cities along the coast for foreign investments. According to report, the Kuok Group conglomerate in our delegation won the tenders to construct a M\$440-million World Trade Center in Beijing and to promote a M\$1.6-billion hotel and housing industry in Xiamen [Amoy], plus some other basic installation contracts.

In the wake of these signed contracts, China will need advanced technology and facilities from Malaysia to facilitate the construction of rubber and timber processing factories on Chinese soil. The products will be sold to construction and development bodies in the Economic Preferential Zone. Goods manufactured in Xiamen will be marketed worldwide by our investment companies through their international marketing network.

China is a developing country with a huge population and wide open spaces. There is a big market in all fields of endeavor. Therefore, if we invest in China, we will enter China's market which can be expanded to all corners of the world. This will bring us huge amounts of foreign currency.

Under the leadership of Foreign Minister Ghazali, our delegation to China achieved great results. Malaysia and China will jointly march forward on the highway to sincere cooperation.

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CSO: 4205/67

EXTENSION OF NEW ECONOMIC POLICY DISAPPROVED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 28 May 84 p 2

[Commentary: "Extending the New Economic Policy Is Not the Best Policy"]

[Text] In a lengthy policy speech delivered before the general assembly of the United Malays National Organization [UMNO], Prime Minister and concurrently UMNO President Dr Mahathir said that the New Economic Policy [NEP] had an "ear-deafening and vision-dimming effect" particularly to the bumiputras--a remark which should be regarded and pondered as invaluable advice.

Mahathir stressed that extending the time limit of the NEP is basically not the key to solving the economic problems of the bumiputras' effort in promoting the NEP, and at the same time would cause them to face the same problems in the future. Mahathir maintained that the core of the problem is how to improve the economic management ability and efficiency of the bumiputras in order to safeguard what have already been achieved under the NEP.

The question of the NEP extension has become a cynosure of the whole people, particularly the non-bumiputras who are most sensitive to it. The reason is that we simply do not know, nor can we find out, whether the percentage of the economic target under the NEP will be reached as originally planned. According to plan, the new economic target of bumiputras must reach 30 percent by the end of 1990. However, if their economic equity is still below the said goal, the bumiputras will insist on extending the time limit of the NEP, and this would be most unfair to non-bumiputras.

The non-bumiputras' worries are by no means groundless. Previously, Malay society, particularly the views of a number of political and business leaders, stressed that there was no way to reach the set target when the NEP comes to a close six years from now. Therefore, they reasoned, the authorities must extend the time limit of the NEP. For instance, on 18 May the UMNO Youth held a congress and passed a resolution to urge the government to intensify the implementation of the NEP and at the same time to extend the NEP beyond the 1990 deadline.

The reasons behind the UMNO Youth resolution are:

1. The NEP goal of eradicating poverty and restructuring society has not been completely reached;
2. Compared with the economic development of the non-bumiputras, the economic progress and development of bumiputra private industries has not been successful;
3. It is incumbent upon the government to continue to strengthen the bumiputras' economic development by giving them expert advice and encouragement, thereby guaranteeing the success of the NEP.

In reality, these reasons are inadequate and misleading. The eradication of poverty and the restructuring of society constitutes an integral problem of our nation. Even such industrialized countries as the United States and Japan are not able to achieve the goal. There is simply no basis for the comparison between the economic development of the bumiputras and the non-bumiputras. But from what we know, some bumiputra businessmen have already surpassed their non-bumiputra counterparts in economic development. As regards the rendering of advice and encouragement, the government had in the past given the bumiputras more service and greater economic aid than were deemed necessary.

Consequently, we hold that basically there is no need to extend the time limit of the NEP. An extension would only cause the bumiputras to develop a habit of relying on the government and a feeling of possessing a protective talisman. This, in turn, would lead to a feeling of mental pressure and uneasiness among the non-bumiputras. Such a situation would do no good to the whole country and people.

We agree with Prime Minister Dr Mahathir's remark that extending the NEP is not the way to solve the problems of bumiputras but would make them negligent in carrying out the NEP without resolving their difficulties.

The NEP has been in effect for 14 years, during which period the bumiputras have succeeded in obtaining 18 percent economic ownership. In the remaining 6 years, if the bumiputras can maintain their present accomplishments and at the same time relentlessly enhance their economic management ability and efficiency, we believe that they will not be far off the NEP's prescribed goals.

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CSO: 4205/66

PROSPECTS FOR TIMBER INDUSTRY SAID PROMISING

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 13 Jun 84 p 2

[Commentary: "The Future Is Still Bright for the Timber Industry"]

[Text] In a statement published on 10 June, Datuk Paul Leong Khee Seong, minister of primary industries, said that effective next January export of timber from Peninsular Malaysia will be completely forbidden. This prohibition does not include Sabah and Sarawak.

The gradual prohibition of timber export has been in effect since 1976 and it will be comprehensive come next year. Based on the gradual reduction of the timber export quota during the past 8 years, that is, by 5 percent in 1976, 4 percent in 1977, 3 percent in 1978 and 1 percent in 1982, the volume of the quota had dropped to 41,000 square meters this year. This represents 0.5 percent of the total timber production of Peninsular Malaysia, 0.3 percent lower than last year's figure.

At that time, the main reason for the government's adoption of timber export restriction by quota system was to curb loggers from indiscriminately felling trees, which caused the steady narrowing of our forests. In 1981 the authorities adopted another measure to ensure the success of their objective by reducing timber production, thereby preserving the forests for posterity.

If the authorities did not adopt this series of measures and allowed loggers to fell trees at random, our timber supply would be depleted in the near future and we would then be forced to rely on foreign sources. Not only would our country lose huge amounts of foreign exchange revenue, but it also would spend large sums to import timber. That would be a terrible loss.

The authorities have considered a plan for reforestation, but this needs a huge investment of capital, which is not feasible under our present economic condition. However, gradual reforestation and the plan to safeguard forest areas should be realized one after another.

To coordinate with this plan of the Ministry of Primary Industries without creating certain problems, the authorities have been studying the supply and demand of timber for the logging industry. According to their investigation, in 1987 demand for timber will exceed supply, and the trend toward this phenomenon will create a shortage of timber in our country.

We believe that after the total prohibition of timber from Peninsular Malaysia next year, sawn wood and plywood factories will have adequate supplies of timber, which will be of better quality, too.

Perhaps logging businessmen might think that the prohibition of timber export would seriously affect their business and income and indirectly deal a serious blow to woodcutters, which would be disadvantageous to timber industry.

On the surface this might be true, but not really. Our wood processing industry has great potential, and our timber products not only are welcome by our people but are also being marketed abroad. So the prospects are good.

When Prime Minister Dr Mahathir visited the Katong Forest Research Institute recently, he appealed to industrialized countries to import processed timber from our country. He even expressed hope that these countries would set up wood processing factories in Malaysia that we may benefit from.

Therefore, we believe that after the complete prohibition of timber export, we can have a vigorous development of our wood processing industry. With government encouragement and energetic production of processing factories, Malaysia will become an exporter of timber products. Prospects for our timber industry are still bright.

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CSO: 4205/67

LIM KIT SIANG CHALLENGES MCA, MIC TO OPPOSE IMPORT OF INDONESIAN WORKERS

Lim Issues Challenge

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 4 Jun 84 p 4

[Excerpts] Parliament member Lim Kit Siang challenged his colleagues representing the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], Malaysian People's Movement [GERAKAN], Malaysian Indian Congress [MIC] and United People's Party [UPP] to declare within 48 hours whether they would all jointly make a proposal before Parliament opposing the government's policy of importing Indonesian workers.

Such policy, according to this secretary general of the opposition Democratic Action Party [DAP], would lead to the legalization of illegal Indonesian immigrants.

Lim Kit Siang made these remarks at the opening ceremony of a seminar on "Prospects for the Year 1990" organized by DAP's socialist youth wing and held at the Ming Xing Charity Society in Malacca today.

He said that when our government signed the labor agreement, it had not taken into consideration the problem of the working rights of 30,000 "red card"-holding Indonesians living in our country as non-citizens.

Lim criticized Labor Minister Mak Hon Kam as being politically irresponsible; this is something shameful for other MCA ministers and members of Parliament, he added.

Consequently, Lim urged all ministers and Parliament members representing MCA, UPP and MIC to declare openly that they oppose the Malaysia-Indonesian labor agreement.

He urged them to announce within 48 hours whether they would be ready to join hands with the DAP to approve a motion before Parliament on 16 July to oppose the execution of the labor agreement which would lead to the legalization of illegal Indonesian immigrants until:

1. The problem of 30,000, "red-card"-holding stateless people has been solved; and
2. It is determined that the Indonesian immigrant workers shall not become Malaysian citizens and that the duration of the said workers'

sojourn in Malaysia shall not become a qualifying condition for their applications to become Malaysian citizens.

"I believe that 48 hours is enough for the ministers and Parliament members of MCA, GERAKAN, MIC and UPP to give an answer. For example, during MCA infighting, members of the Tan Koon Swan clique boasted their efficiency and managed to complete its signature movement of 1499 delegates for the convocation of an 'extraordinary general meeting' within 48 hours. I can affirm that the joint proposal to oppose implementation of the Malaysia-Indonesian labor agreement is much more important than the convening of an 'extraordinary general meeting.'

"If no answer is forthcoming from the ministers and Parliament members within 48 hours, then it can be said with finality that whatever effort they will make for the people in the future will be of no use," Lim Kit Siang said.

Speaking of the 70-million-population policy, Lim maintained that this is another issue that cropped up in the struggle for power among the MCA, GERAKAN and MIC.

"We want to ask the two Neo and Tan factions in the MCA, the GERAKAN, MIC and UPP leadership: Why do you want to support this 70-million-population policy?"

Disappointed by Absence of Response

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 9 Jun 84 p 3

[Text] Opposition party leader Lim Kit Siang of the Democratic Action Party [DAP] issued a statement today expressing great disappointment over the lack of response from the Malaysian Chinese Association [MCA], Malaysian People's Movement [GERAKAN], Malaysian Indian Congress [MIC] and United People's Party [UPP] to indicate their opposition to the Malaysia-Indonesian Workers Agreement.

In his capacity as DAP secretary general, Lim said that last Sunday he openly challenged ministers and Parliament members representing MCA, GERAKAN, MIC and UPP to announce within 48 hours whether they would dare to join hands with DAP parliament members to approve a motion before the 16 July session of Parliament opposing the legalization of illegal Indonesian immigrants through the Malaysia-Indonesian labor agreement.

He said: "During the past 96 hours I have not heard anything from ministers and Parliament members of the National Front, including the bickering Neo and Tan factions of MCA. Tan and his followers were able to collect within 48 hours the signatures of 1449 delegates for the convening of an extraordinary general meeting of the MCA, but when it involves such a basic issue as the importation of more Indonesian workers, they have not expressed their stand after 96 hours."

As Parliament member representing Malacca municipality, Lim Kit Siang was greatly disappointed by the non-response, although those ministers and Parliament members of MCA, GERAKAN, MIC AND UPP fully understood that the Malaysia-Hitam in Sumatra, will have far-reaching effects on our people and future generations in the political, economic, social, educational, cultural and religious fields. Yet, to present a good impression and record before the United Malays National Organization [UMNO] and to improve their political position in the government, those ministers and Parliament members are prepared to accept a policy which runs counter to the interests of the people.

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CSO: 4205/67

EXTENSION OF NEW ECONOMIC POLICY DISCUSSED

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 28 May 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Promote Economic Development and National Unity"]

[Text] While officiating at the opening ceremony of the 35th general assembly of the United Malays National Organization [UMNO], Prime Minister Tan Sri Dr Mahathir stressed that extending the time limit of the New Economy Policy [NEP] is not a good policy for solving the economic problems of bumiputras.

He said that the bumiputras ought to pay attention to effective management to enable them to wrest greater ownership in the economic field.

The prime minister also pointed out that UMNO's struggles aim at the unity and collaboration of all nationalities, but definitely not the grabbing of the rights and assets of other races.

The prime minister's remarks prove that in the coming years UMNO leaders will try their best to enable the bumiputras to achieve the target of 30 per-cent commercial and industrial participation by the year 1990 and simultaneously to expand their influence in the economic realm. The UMNO leadership will also strengthen interracial unity and cooperation, accomplish the goals of the NEP by restructuring the society, wipe out poverty, speed up national economic development and promote national unity as their lofty goals.

Fourteen years have passed since the NEP was implemented. Judging by the bumiputras' majority ownership in such principal fields as banking, tin mining, rubber and palm oil industries, they have achieved praiseworthy results under the aegis of the NEP.

Fundamentally speaking, non-bumiputra business circles, especially the Chinese, can accept the spiritual content of the NEP and rejoice at the economic successes of our bumiputra compatriots in the past several years.

In reality, most Chinese business circles understand that there is no conflict with our fraternal compatriots concerning economic development, and that they complement each other. Irregular economic conditions existing among various nationalities can be gradually eliminated by a joint effort in the process of economic expansion.

Of course, when a country carries out a certain policy, deviations are bound to occur. It is understandable that a certain degree of irregularities have cropped up in the process of implementing our NEP.

Chinese business organizations in our country have pointed out the following errors: Under the NEP, all kinds of corporate bodies and public enterprises have been provided huge amounts of government or perennial credit, plus legislative monopoly protection and administrative preferential treatment--all for the sake of promoting the bumiputras' interests in all economic fields. In this way the benefits due the non-bumiputras have been gradually eroded. Such a phenomenon must be halted, or else a monopoly group will emerge to the detriment of the free enterprise system. It is hoped that the government feels buty-bound to safeguard the welfare of the entire people, promote their economic benefits and treat the economic development of all nationalities equally and fairly.

In all fairness, the eradication of poverty irrespective of race is a gargantuan task facing a nation in the equalizing of economic discrepancies among the races and the promotion of economic development of and among the nationalities.

We are a developing country. We must draw up a concrete plan for the development of our economy in order to solve this problem comprehensively, and learn as we move along, otherwise we will not achieve any result.

Prime Minister Datuk Tan Sri Dr Mahathir's recent proposals concerning the "Malaysia, Inc" and privatization concepts, as well as the measures to attract foreign investments, all augur well for speeding up achievement of the NEP's goals.

We hope that in handling the problems of privatization of public enterprises, government officials will regard private industrial circles as true partners for developing our country and at the same time fairly treat industrial circles of all nationalities, so that Chinese and Malay business circles may join hands in promoting our nation's economic development and the unity of our people.

The UMNO has produced its new leadership. Newly injected blood is likely to increase UMNO's resiliency and vitality. We can believe that in the coming three years, under stable political conditions, the Mahathir government will give positive contributions to the nation's economic development and the unity of its entire people.

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CSO: 4205/66

BIG INCREASE IN TIMBER EXPORTS CITED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 29 May 84 p 3

[Text] Datuk Paul Leong Khee Seong, minister of primary industries, disclosed that last year Peninsular Malaysia's timber exports amounted to 3.1 million cubic meters, valued at M\$1.2 billion. Compared with 1982, it meant an increase of 0.3 percent in volume or 8 percent in value.

Datuk Paul made these remarks while officiating at the opening ceremony of the Sabatu Timber Harbor at Port Swettenham. Operated by a bumiputra company, this harbor uses modern technology by exporting the timber in containers.

He said that with the recovery of the economy in industrialized countries, our timber export trade has gained advantages. The increase in our timber exports last year was caused by the recovery of the building construction industry in the United States, Japan and some European countries. Taking America as an example, during its recession in 1981 and 1982, bank interest rates reached 15 percent. Consequently, only 1 million housing units were built in 1981 and 1.1 million units in 1982. However, the figure increased to 1.7 million units in 1983, and it is expected to reach 1.8 million units in 1984.

Minister Paul Leong said that among our 3.1 million cubic meters of timber exports in 1983, 1.05 million cubic metres left the country from Port Swettenham. Judging by this huge figure, this harbor has a good potential and its business should develop rapidly.

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CSO: 4205/66

SIGNIFICANCE OF FOREIGN MINISTER'S TRIP TO CHINA DISCUSSED

Selangor KIN KWOK DAILY NEWS in Chinese 25 May 84 p 2

[Commentary: "The Significance of Our Foreign Minister's Visit to China"]

[Text] Our foreign minister, Tan Sri Muhammad Ghazali bin Shafie, is scheduled to make a trip to China on 29 May. It will be a return courtesy visit at the invitation of China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian who came to our country last February. Although this mutual visitation is merely a diplomatic protocol between governments, it appears that our government is attaching unprecedented significance to our foreign minister's trip to China.

A week before departure, Tan Sri Ghazali specially invited reporters to a news conference, an indication that the government thinks highly of the China trip.

Diplomatic relations between Malaysia and China were established in 1974 after negotiations were completed in Beijing between the late Prime Minister Tun Razak and the late Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai. On occasion of the 10th anniversary of the formal relationship this year, although no diplomatic breakthrough has been achieved on account of various objective factors, the peoples of the two countries have set up further contacts, particularly in the field of trade, which should be regarded as a gratifying development for the governments and peoples of both countries.

It can be expected that during his coming visit to China, Foreign Minister Ghazali will review the achievements garnered by the two governments in various fields during the past decade and take further steps to consolidate the bilateral contact and relationship, to increase the volume of trade and perhaps even to wipe out the objective factors still existing on both sides.

At the news conference, Ghazali said that during his 8-day visit to China, he will devote some time to improving the trade and economic cooperation between the two countries. International issues likely to come up for discussions with the Chinese authorities concerned will include West Asia, Southeast Asia and Kampuchea, a series of problems that affect our country's peace and security.

Earlier, Ghazali had received and talked with the visiting U.S. representative to the UN, Mrs Kirkpatrick, for two hours. In light of President Reagan's recent visit to China, our government wanted to better understand Sino-American relations and the standpoint of these two countries toward us, particularly concerning the role they play in the plan for the political solution of the Kampuchea problem and for the safeguarding of peace in Asia.

Our foreign minister must have prior understanding of these problems so that he can bring up our country's viewpoints during his negotiations with China's leaders.

In addition, a special characteristic of our delegation to China is that it includes 22 members from the private sector, such as the National Petroleum Corporation, Greater Malaysia Overseas Investment Organization, Kuok Group Conglomerates and Sabah Energy Corporation.

Ever since China implemented her four modernizations program, she has allowed participation of foreign investments in certain realms in order to fulfill her plans. Therefore, our country also hopes to make contributions to China's four modernizations through the private sector. At the same time, this private sector has won tenders for 22 engineering projects, including housing construction in Fujian Province.

Although our country is not advanced, we are willing to contribute certain skills and specialties to China and to aid her national development.

This should be the significance of Foreign Minister Ghazali's visit to China.

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CSO: 4205/66

EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON PROMOTION OF MALAYSIA-PRC TRADE RELATIONS

Selangor SIN CHEW JIT POH MALAYSIA in Chinese 31 May 84 p 2

[Editorial: "Promoting Friendship and Trade Between Malaysia and China"]

[Text] On the eve of the 10th anniversary of Malaysia-PRC diplomatic establishment, Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali led a high-level delegation comprising government officials and private industrial circles for an 8-day official visit to China. This trip has great significance.

Recently Tan Sri Ghazali announced that during his visit to the PRC he will review with his Chinese counterpart Malaysia-PRC relations during the past 10 years and will study avenues to promote further the relationship between the two governments.

Much water has passed under the bridge in 10 years. The leaders of the two countries who laid the foundations for friendly cooperation between their governments and peoples, namely, Tun Razak, Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai, have passed away one after the other.

In addition, in recent years Malaysia's and China's foreign policies have undergone some necessary and appropriate shifts in the wake of domestic and international situations.

In these circumstances, it is obviously necessary for the leaders of both countries to make an in-depth examination into their basic relationship in order to seek another breakthrough in the interests of their respective governments and peoples.

Since many years past, due to the connection between the Communist Party of China and the Communist Party of Malaya, the relationship between our two countries has been limited to the government-to-government level only. Our foreign minister, Tan Sri Ghazali, has pointed out that the problem of "Malayan Communists" remains the stumbling block for our government to develop our relationship with China beyond the government-to-government level.

When he visited Malaysia last February, China's Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian indicated that he appreciated our government's position in this respect.

He said that the Chinese Communist Party and the Communist Party of Malaya have a moral relationship, adding that maintaining such an inter-party connection is a normal international outlook.

We maintain that if the leaders of both countries have a common aspiration to develop further the friendly relationship between the two peoples, each side should make appropriate compromises concerning this "Malayan Communists" stumbling block, in order to bring into line the writing of a new page in Malaysia-PRC relations.

Trade relations between Malaysia and China have basically increased since their diplomatic ties 10 years ago. However, there is still an imbalance. According to recent trade statistics, in 1982 Malaysia exported to China goods worth about M\$258.1 million, while China exported to Malaysia goods worth M\$646.6 million.

In his talk last February with our minister of trade and industry, Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen, the visiting Chinese foreign minister, Wu Xueqian, expressed agreement for more direct trade contact with Malaysia in order to narrow the trade gap between the two countries.

As a matter of fact, the trade imbalance was caused largely by transshipments via some other country. Therefore, to overcome this problem thoroughly, the leaders of both countries must promote direct trade and sign a Malaysia-PRC trade agreement on a reciprocal basis.

Malaysia and China have a long history of traditional friendship. According to the "History of Han Dynasty," more than 2,000 years ago Chinese traders already began to trade with countries located on the Malayan Peninsula. Today, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Malaysia-PRC diplomatic establishment, we wish a continuous development of the friendly and trade relationship between the two countries.

9300

CSO: 4205/66

IGOROT TRIBE SUBGROUP FACES EXTINCTION

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 22 Jul 84 p 5

[Article by Bonifacio A. Bengwayan Jr]

[Text] Bontoc, Mt. Province--The "Talubins" are in danger of extinction as a unique but tiny subgroup of the Igorot whose homegrounds is this province in the Cordillera highlands.

Predicament of the Talubins is due to the continuing "invasion" of their deep-forest ancestral grounds by other minorities from Abra, the latter uprooted from their homes by anti-insurgency operations being conducted by the military in their province.

Plight of the Talubins was made public by the Baguio City-based Cordillera Research Center (CRC), a non-profit group helping minorities in the North Luzon uplands improve their present depressed socioeconomic conditions.

The Center has appealed both to the provincial and national governments for assistance in behalf of the Talubins who are estimated to number not more than 300 men, women and children.

Help most needed by the Talubins is to prevent the other minorities from Abra, Tinggians, and Itnegs, from dispossessing them of their centuries-old homegrounds in a deep forest area about 16 kilometers east of this provincial capital.

Talubins interviewed by CRC claimed they were being eased out of their land through threats and deceit by the "outsiders." They also reported cases of bodily harm and robberies.

The tiny tribal minority also complained that formerly plentiful food sources in their forested tiny settlement have become scarce due to the steady influx of other mountain folk from nearby Abra Province.

No one presently knows how many outsiders have encroached on the Talubin home-grounds. The provincial government has announced plans to find out how many Abra refugees have entered its jurisdiction.

However, the CRC said the Talubins it had interviewed claimed the encroachment started three years ago when the military intensified its campaign against rebels holed up in the Abra part of the Cordilleras.

This province and Abra are neighbors and described as the most economically depressed areas of the North Luzon region. The two also have the smallest provincial populations in the entire region. Residents of Mt. Province were counted at 103,052 and that of Abra at 160,198 as of the 1980 census.

Other provinces making up the region and their respective populations (also as of 1980) are Benguet, 354,751; Ilocos Norte, 390,666; Ilocos Sur, 443,591; La Union, 452,578, and Pangasinan, 1,636,057. Regional population numbered 3,540,893.

It is not known whether the Talubins were counted in the last provincial census, according to CRC.

The Center described the Talubins as a unique subgroup of the Igorot minority. They are semi-nomadic and shy to the point of being elusive. They are hunters and have been known to roam a 70,000-hectare area in the Cordilleras.

Lifestyle of the subgroup is "primitive, almost stone-age." Their implements and weapons are made of stone. The men are clad only in G-strings while the women wrap their waists with cloth but upper part of the body is bare just like the men.

They speak a dialect different from that of the Igorots and its major tribal subgroups and they are believed to have been inhabiting the deep forest of this province for centuries.

CRC added the settlement of the Talubins is difficult to reach. It is surrounded by giant pine trees which are thought to be hundreds of years old. The "governmental" setup of the subgroup follows that of the Igorots with a tribal chieftain, selected by virtue of physical prowess and wisdom.

Previous efforts to introduce the Talubins to modern ways of living both by the provincial government and some Igorot groups who have adopted to the new ways failed because the deep-forest dwellers preferred their age-old lifestyle, the Center said.--(DEPTHnews)

CSO: 4200/947

DAILY PROFILES NEW BATASAN

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 22 Jul 84 pp 1, 7

[Text] When the regular Batasan opens tomorrow, it will have a big share of neophyte legislators, many of whom are eager to cut their teeth on politics and lawmaking.

Their background, to name the more interesting ones, are: A six-grader, an ex-shoeshine boy, and ex-waiter, an ex-show-business man, a bar topnotcher, a board (civil engineer) first placer, an ex-justice, an ex-MNLF follower, a former Muslim rebel commander, a dean of a criminology school; a woman who carries the monicker "wonder woman," and ex-perennial poll loser, and a "graduate from the parliament of the streets."

Of the 183 Batasan members, only 53 were assemblymen in the interim Batasan. More than one-half of the 130 new faces are considered non-politicians, coming from the academe, the business sector, the professional groups, the media group, and the retirees from government and the private sector.

"That's what I call a truly representative lawmaking body," comments an assemblyman who survived the May 14 election.

One of the youngest members of the Batasan is the eldest daughter of the First Couple, Mrs Imee Marcos Manotoc.

A young woman of 27, Mrs Manotoc, who has been the prime-mover of the Kabataang Barangay, has acquired early a sharp sense of commitment to public service.

"It is indeed a privilege and a pride to serve the people and it would be a pleasure to represent my beloved province in the Batasang Pambansa," she said during her proclamation last May.

Assemblywoman Cecilia Munoz-Palma, a retired member of the Supreme Court, is another first-timer in the Batasan who is expected to play her new role as brilliantly as she did when she was serving in the judiciary.

"When I was still a member of the Supreme Court, I always saw to it that enforcement of law in relation to the bill of rights and justice was properly observed. I hope to achieve these ends in the Batasan," she said.

"I have faith that the members of the Batasan will be able to exercise their independent judgment when acting on my proposals," she added.

One of the most amiable personalities of the Cabinet, Minister Gregorio S. Cendana, will be the representative of the media and Pangasinan in the Batasan.

Having worked closely with the print and broadcast media in the past several years, the last four as minister of information. Cendana believes there is room to improve journalism as a profession, as well as the need to protect media from demagogues.

"I am convinced that the media industry can be transformed into something dynamic and viable in the hands of professionals," he said.

Cendana represents Pangasinan, one of the premier provinces of the country with a population of nearly one million.

He said his province is in need of infrastructure to enable it to participate meaningfully in the development of the country.

The other top government officials who will be counted among the Batasan heophytes are Butacan's Jesus Hipolito minister of public works and highways and board toptnotcher (civil engineering): Highways Deputy Minister Aber Canlas of Pampanga, Human Settlements Deputy, Minister Conrado Benitez, representing Pasay City; Simeon Datumanong of Central Mindanao and Jesus Tanchanco of Navotas.

"My initial move in the Batasan will be concentrated on two interrelated efforts to equalize the current economic crisis first to share in the task of accelerating food production, and second, to democratize further the system of distribution and availability of prime foods," Tanchanco said.

Assemblyman Wilson Gamboa, lawyer-accountant, in Negros Occidental's rags-to-professional assemblyman.

"I was a shoeshine boy, a waiter and worked my way through college," said Gamboa, who was a professor of law and economics when he was elected to the Batasan.

Assemblyman Orlando Mercado (Quezon City), a mediaman, described himself as a graduate from the "Parliament of the Streets" in his youth.

His interest will be in social legislation, especially in the area of health, education and social services.

Acclaimed by the opposition as the "Wonder Woman" of Cebu politics, Assemblywoman Nenita Cortes Daluz is a school dropout who is popularly known to thousands of Visayan-speaking people in Central and Southern Philippines as "Inday Nita."

She had captured the imagination of avid radio-drama listeners oriented commentaries.

"I may not be good in the art of hammering out laws, but I will be your eyes and ears in the assembly," she told the more than 300,000 Cebuanos, who voted her to victory in the polls.

Neophyte Assemblyman Candu Muarip from Western Mindanao was a former teacher and MNLF rebel commander. He is a native of the Yakan tribe of Basilan.

The radio group will find a representative in Romeo Jalosjos of Zamboanea del Norte. A show-businessman, he was one of the founders of the Kapisanan ng mga Brodkaster sa Pilipinas.

In all, the neophyte Batasan members may traipse while on unfamiliar ground, but their diversified areas of specialization will carry them in good stead.
(PNA)

CSO: 4200/947

NPA BOMBS POWER TRANSFORMER, 'MASSIVE BLACKOUT' RESULTS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 21 Jul 84 p 2

[Text] A massive power blackout hit the entire Zamboanga peninsula and some parts of Lanao del Norte starting Thursday night after New People's Army guerrillas bombed and destroyed a main transformer of the National Power Corp. in Kauswagan, Lanao del Norte, the military said yesterday.

Major General Delfin Castro, southern command chief, said the NPA has been sabotaging vital installations in Mindanao to ease the mounting pressure brought about by military operations against insurgents.

Castro said he has deployed troops to chase the NPA band that destroyed the NPC transformer. He said he has also sent men to protect vital installations like power lines and similar utilities which are threatened by terrorist attacks.

In other developments, three NPA guerrillas and four Moro National Liberation Front fighters were killed in separate clashes Thursday with government troopers.

The slain NPAs were part of a 45-man dissident band which clashed with army troopers in Barangay Dandanao, Besao, Mountain Province, Col. Rogelio Castro of the First GHQ Battalion stationed in Sagada said in a report. No casualties were reported on the government side.

Earlier Thursday, MNLF rebels led by Ali Asgar alias Commander Tayan Sangki battled elements of the army's 36th Infantry Battalion in Calingking, Ampatuan, Maguindanao, resulting in the killing of four MNLF men and wounding of two of their comrades.

CSO: 4200/947

THREAT OF COUP, PREVENTATIVE MEASURES ANALYZED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 22 Jul 84 p 7

[Viewpoint by Retired Ambassador Jose M. Alejandrino: "An Urgent Step To Avoid a Military Coup d'Etat"]

[Text]

President Marcos appears, and may God preserve him, to be in good health, but, like every human being, he is mortal, and many times people pass away, due to natural or other causes, unexpectedly.

Should an unprayed for such event occur, our country would not be free from the danger of a military coup d'etat. For more than any other group, the military are not blind to the fact that political power is a highly valuable and useful asset and "political power comes out of the barrel of a gun."

It is true that under our Constitution (Sec. 8, Art. II) "civilian authority is at all times supreme over the military" and that all public officers and employees, both civilian and military, have taken the oath to preserve and defend the Constitution, but who would guarantee the Constitution against the military forces should they, on any excuse they could find, claim there is a failure of the civil institutions like, for instance, if between July 1st and 22nd of this year President Marcos is called by his Creator, or is physically incapacitated, and a

constitutional crisis arises on the issue of presidential succession, resulting in a fierce struggle between rival political groups for control of the government.

The AFP has been divided into regional unified commands (RUCs) and, I understand, the PC/INP has been integrated into these regional commands. However, the central operational authority is still in the Chief of Staff with the Ministry of Defense over him only in administrative matters. In operational activities, the Chief of Staff shall take direct orders from the President who is the commander-in-chief. But if the President is gone, then the Chief of Staff becomes his own boss. Here lies the danger of a military take-over, any recent assurances from the military leaders to the contrary notwithstanding. Just look at many Latin American and some other countries elsewhere. The military forces in said nations also took an oath to defend their respective constitutions but this did not stop them from staging coups

d'etat. And the tragedy of it is that once in power, only a superior clique or force could dislodge them from it.

In view of the foregoing disturbing possibilities, I would like to suggest that we dig a well before we become thirsty by devising ways and means to forestall a possible military coup d'etat.

In my humble view, one such device would be to detach the PC/INP from the AFP, placing it under a different top command and under the immediate supervisory authority of a minister of Interior or of Home Affairs, whichever Cabinet post would be preferable to President Marcos. In this way, in case those in close control of the military forces should entertain any idea of taking over the government in the event of the disappearance of Mr. Marcos from the Presidency, a domestic armed counter-force could readily be available to prevent our country, now in severe economic difficulties, from becoming a banana republic, where the musical chair of generals

replaces the civilian regime chosen democratically by the people.

Personally, I think that for such purpose, the above arrangement should be duly provided for in the Constitution in order to put it on a more permanent basis, but since the constitutional process would take a long time to produce the urgent remedy, I would humbly suggest that, in the meantime, President Marcos would be well-advised to provide the stopgap measure of decreeing the separation of the PC/INP command from the AFP Chief of Staff and its placement under the immediate supervision of a Cabinet Minister different from the Minister of Defense. After all, in case of situations that go beyond the capability of the PC/INP to control, the President, under his commander-in-chief and martial law powers in Sec. 9, Art. VII, of the Constitution, can call the AFP to assist the PC/INP in restoring normal conditions and otherwise preserving peace and order in the Philippines which are pre-conditions indispensable to our economic recovery.

CSO: 4200/947

TRADE MINISTER OUTLINES INTEREST IN USSR TRADE

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Jul 84 p 11

[Text] The Philippines is interested in further expanding and diversifying its trade and economic relations with the USSR, according to Trade and Industry Deputy Minister Jose P. Leviste Jr.

In a speech at the opening of the USSR exhibition of Soviet technology at the Philippine Center for International Trade Exhibits (Philcite), Leviste said that the Philippines is interested in promoting its manufactured products in the Soviet market and expressed the hope that "the USSR side would be equally aggressive in considering buying manufactured items from us under long-term agreements."

Leviste said that in planning the development of Siberia and the Far Eastern side of the USSR, "the capability of the Philippines to supply basic needs will be taken into account."

The USSR is the biggest trading partner of the Philippines among the socialist and com-

munist countries of Eastern Europe. Total trade grew by an average of 165.6 percent during the period 1972-1982.

Value of total trade between the Philippines and the USSR increased from \$1.2 million in 1972, the start of trade relations between the two countries, to \$102.8 million last year, peaking at \$210.9 million in 1980.

Balance of trade is in RP's favor with exports making up about 93 percent of total trade in 1982.

Leviste said, however, that the Philippines would like to see a shift towards the greater participation of manufactures in its exports. The bulk of Philippine exports consists of traditional commodities like centrifugal sugar and crude coconut oil and copra which, in 1982, contributed 60.8 percent and 38.4 percent of total exports, respectively, against 1.1 percent of manufactured items.

MORE MALAYA CRITICISM OF CHINESE BUSINESS PRACTICES, INFLUENCE

Political Influence Alleged

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 21 Jul 84 p 3

[Commentary by Jake Macasaet in the "Business Views" column: "Chinese Clout"]

[Text] Based on the number of publicized prosecutions, the present leadership can claim that it has been able to whip the Chinese businessmen into line. This space cannot remember any instance - except the death by musketry of Lim Eng Beng allegedly involved in illegal drug traffic during the early days of martial rule - where an influential Chinese has been brought to court or arrested for some offense.

But it would be wrong to believe that the prosecution of Chinese businessmen - Felix Co Pak, Ernesto Ting and many others from the time of President Quirino in the forties to the regime of President Macapagal in the early sixties - have taught the other Chinese businessmen a bitter lesson on brushing with Philippine law.

The Chinese businessmen of today are no more disciplined than they were 20 or so years ago. The reason we hardly ever hear of any Chinese businessmen being hauled to court these days is because they now have enough clout and money to buy their freedom or extricate themselves out of what before were considered very sticky situations. To begin with, the Chinese have penetrated the corridors of power and are now beneficiaries of government favors denied to Filipinos.

If this were not so, how come the importation of fresh fruits and sardines is completely controlled by two Chinese groups? If they do not wield that much influence among the top decision makers, how did their banks grow by leaps and bounds during the term of a former Central Bank governor? It is also widely known that the dollar smuggling operation in this country is controlled by two opposing groups - both bankers and ranking members of the Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce.

Most of the textile mills foreclosed by the Development Bank of the Philippines were owned by Chinese businessmen. They are reported to have succeeded in having their assets or collaterals overvalued so that they can afford to lose their business but stay liquid. Many of them used the loans from government institutions to buy

dollars which are now in the vaults of foreign banks including those as near as Hong Kong and Singapore and as far as Switzerland.

We were informed by another Chinese businessman, obviously the kind who makes money by the sweat of his brows, that some Chinese are able to sell or dispose of their assets although said assets were supposed to have been taken over by the DBP through foreclosure. Records of the DBP also show that the bulk of the buyers of foreclosed or acquired assets are Chinese businessmen. They skirt the regulation that original owners must pay the full claim of the bank by using Filipino dummies.

It would thus be interesting for the Ministry of Justice to make a compilation of all cases - civil and criminal - filed during the past 20 years against Filipino Chinese. If there is a way of doing it, a comparison should be made with similar cases against Filipinos and find out the rate of acquittal or conviction for each. These records should make best sellers.

We talked to a ranking officer of the Commission on Immigration and Deportation and asked him about the number of Filipino Chinese businessmen prevented from going abroad. "Very few," he said. "Nobody is filing any charges against them."

The biggest mantle of protection for both legitimate and illegal Chinese business is provided by the Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce, said one Chinese.

Why none of the various regulatory government agencies has moved to prosecute erring Chinese businessmen is the best proof of the extent of political influence they are capable of exercising. And one evidence of how extensively this influence is abused is the way some Chinese suddenly rise to prominence and wealth.

If we cannot stop them from making money by corrupting our officials, the Bureau of Internal Revenue should bleed them dry with taxes. But of course, the Chinese influence or clout also applies to the BIR.

Alleged 'Dollar Salting'

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 22 Jul 84 p 3

[Commentary by Jake Macasaet in the "Business Views" column: "Taiwan Bank Has Pinoy Equity"]

[Text]

Two previous articles on this space about the extent of Chinese presence in the economy prompted several observers to provide us with more leads on the business operations of Filipino-Chinese, particularly those who enjoy the protection of the leadership of the Federation of Filipino-Chinese Chambers of Commerce. The latest that we got was about the heavy involvement of some Chinese operating in Manila in the equity of the Chinese Overseas Bank based in Taipei.

Our informant suggested that the Central Bank look into the extent of the equity in said bank of a certain "JC" who, on account of the full protection given by a banker-industrialist, now controls the dollar smuggling operation here. Between him and another Chinese, said to be formerly involved in stock trading, the dollar-salting operation is completely in the hands of the Chinese. Our informant, himself a Chinese, said his heart bleeds every time government authorities publicize the arrest of a few Filipinos caught redhanded with a few thousand smuggled dollars.

JC and GP, it is said, smuggle dollars out of the country by the millions. The two, by the way, are rivals. Their "godfathers," both involved in banking, are said to be trying to outshine one another in impressing upon the Chinese community which of them has more political connections.

JC operates in Binondo and moves around with heavily armed bodyguards. JC actually left the Philippines many years ago after he reportedly swindled other Chinese businessmen of around P50 million. Obviously impressed by his criminal mind, a well-known banker and respected member of the federation allegedly gathered a small group which contributed to pay JC's local debts. JC was allowed to handle the dollar smuggling operation.

He became so successful in his trade that he was able to put in substantial investments in the bank in Taiwan. He reportedly caused the ouster from the bank's board of directors of another Chinese who questioned his multi-million un-

secured loan from the bank.

At least five local banks are involved in JC's and GP's dollar smuggling operations. Apart from smuggling, the banks are said to be violating Central Bank rules by allowing the two to withdraw hundreds of millions of pesos in deposits which the banks have not collected. The Central Bank prohibits DAUD (drawing against uncollected deposits).

There are also reports that JC caused the arrest of a daughter of another relatively smaller dollar smuggler. When the mother learned about the arrest in Hong Kong, she got a heart attack and has not completely recovered up to now.

The Filipino-Chinese investors in the Chinese Overseas Bank in Taiwan must be required to bring back the money to the Philippines if their investments were not authorized by the Central Bank.

Likewise, the older Chinese generation - those who made money through the sweat of their brows - must do everything within their power, including spending money, to rid the leadership of the federation of bad elements. The entire Chinese community, particularly the lower and middle level, will be the first victims in the event that a violent anti-Chinese demonstration ensues. The rich ones, including the investors in the Taiwan bank, have nothing to lose. They have transferred the bulk of their assets abroad and are staying here a while longer to bleed us some more.

In the old days, the involvement of the Chinese was limited to petty bribes for petty favors. They have since improved on their own operations. These days, the Chinese are known to spend hundreds of millions of pesos in election money. They do this to perpetuate their influence. It is probably for this reason that the opposition parties in this country have not said anything adverse about the Chinese. They, too, would eventually need Chinese money for their own political campaign.

The Filipinos cannot win. The Chinese invest substantially in both opposition and administration parties.

EDITORIAL HITS KBL TACTICS IN BATASAN

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 23 Jul 84 p 4

[Editorial: "Consequences"]

[Text]

The regular National Assembly convenes for its first session this afternoon in an atmosphere of uncertainty and doubt resulting from the failure of the majority and coalesced minority parties to agree on the rules which will govern the conduct of parliamentary business.

Even before the start of business, the KBL and the opposition lawmakers have started to disagree. The KBL assemblymen have apparently assumed the stand that even if their minority colleagues will not take part in the session, they are in clear control of the body, having two-thirds of the members, and so the oppositionists can go jump in the Pasig river for all they care.

The central point of disagreement revolves around the issue of the privilege or question hour. The opposition assemblymen want to have freedom to speak on any issue of national interest during the privilege or question hour, but the majority solons, on instructions of President Marcos, are against the idea. In the last KBL caucus presided by the KBL assemblymen decided to adopt strict rules which will muzzle the oppositionists from delivering any speech.

If the Batasan, the national legislative forum, where the elected representatives of the entire nation gather to frame laws and re-

solutions affecting the Filipino people, cannot be a venue for free speech, where can the people's representatives air their feelings and thoughts on valid national issues?

The KBL claims that giving the opposition assemblymen the right to speak may be abused, but such a fear may be easily countered by adopting sufficient safeguards.

Surely, 30 minutes given to any assemblyman, KBL or opposition, to speak on any matter of public importance twice or thrice a week cannot be considered as wasting the Batasan's time.

The majority partymen must be more accommodating. Since they control the proceedings by the sheer superiority of number, they can yield this point.

The consequences of the National Assembly being unable to do its job because of a failure to reconcile the differing majority and minority views on the matter are difficult to comprehend in these times of national crisis.

COPPER FIRMS GIVEN TAX RELIEF

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 21 Jul 84 p 11

[Article by Loreto Cabanes]

[Text]

Distressed copper mining companies were granted tax relief under Letter of Instruction No. 1416 signed by President Marcos on July 17.

The LOI directed the minister of trade and industry to determine the distressed copper mining companies which shall be eligible for the tax relief provided in the LOI.

Copper mining firms classified as "distressed" by the MTI minister are temporarily exempted from the payment of duties, fees and taxes whether direct or indirect.

The suspension from the payment of taxes, duties and fees granted by the LOI is to last "until such time as the prices of copper have not improved."

Sources said that the MTI was still drawing up the implementing rules and regulations

to implement the LOI.

A few copper mining firms are presently hard-up due to the prolonged depressed prices of copper which was quoted yesterday at \$0.61 per lb. in London. At the same time, they were caught squeezed by the sharp increases in the cost of operations arising from the price adjustments for labor, power, and parts, supplies and materials.

The LOI was meant to assist big copper producers continue operations and avoid shutdown which would otherwise throw thousands of mine workers out of work.

Expected to be the first beneficiaries of the tax suspension provided by the LOI are

Marcopper Mining Corporation and Atlas Consolidated Mining and Development Corp. which were reported to have already incurred losses during the second half of the year.

Other copper producers, especially those with high-grade ore and significant gold by-product production and minimum debt service burdens, were still making money.

However, those with low-grade ore were reportedly incurring huge losses as their cost of production range from \$0.75 to \$0.80 per lb. against the prevailing market price of \$0.61 per lb.

BRIEFS

PORN PUBLISHER ACCUSES PRIEST--Manila, Sun--A former publisher of soft-pornographic magazines has said that the Bible contains "obscene literature" and has recommended filing criminal charges against a priest selling the books. Mr Amador Sagalongos, who stopped publishing his magazines last month--allegedly due to pressure from city authorities--urged that charges be filed against Father Alberto Figueras, a director of a Roman Catholic firm. Under Philippine law, complainants file recommendations with prosecutors, who decide if cases are worth taking to court. Mr Sagalongos, a lawyer, said the book of the prophet Ezekiel, the book of Genesis (Chapter 38), the book of Leviticus, the Wisdom of Solomon and other parts of the Bible contained obscene passages.irate Catholics filed obscenity charges against Mr Sagalongos and other publishers.--AFP-AP. [Text] [Perth THE WEST AUSTRALIAN in English 9 Jul 84 p 23]

MARIJUANA FARMERS BLAMED FOR KILLING--Residents of Guadalupe yesterday denied allegations that NPA's operate in the area. At the same time, the residents also labeled as purely without basis, speculation that Sgt. Tirso Ragasajo was liquidated by subversive elements. A source, who requested anonymity, said it is more likely that Ragasajo was killed by people who maintain marijuana farms. The same sources added that before Ragasajo was killed, they noted armed men moving around the Guadalupe area, and the reports that circulated then was that these men must have come from the upper sections of the district where marijuana farms were reportedly maintained. The military has moved into Guadalupe following the killing of Sgt. Ragasajo early July, while the sergeant was tending his store, to follow leads linking the killing to the presence of subversive elements. (A Cana, Jr.) [Text] [Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 16 Jul 84 pp 1, 4]

CSO: 4200/947

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ON-THE-JOB POLITICAL THEORY CLASSES EMPHASIZED

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan-Feb 84 pp 9-14

[Article by Le Hung Tam, On-the-Job Political Theory Education Section, Department of Propaganda and Training of the Party Central Committee: "Improving the Quality and Developing On-the-Job Education in Political Theory for Cadres and Party Members"]

[Text] In accordance with Decision 15 QD/TW on 2 January 1983 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee concerning the work of party schools aimed at strengthening the elementary and advanced training of key leadership cadres at party committee and sector levels, the Secretariat on 8 December 1983 issued Decision 30 QD/TW on strengthening on-the-job education in political theory for cadres and party members. This action pointed out the constant concern of our party for disseminating Marxism-Leninism and upheld the political standards and developed the action awareness of all cadres and party members, including those cadres who are not yet party members, aimed at answering the increasingly greater requirements of building socialism and protecting the fatherland.

Decision 30 QD/TW of the Secretariat affirmed the position and role of on-the-job education in political theory throughout the ideological work of the party, marked a new step in the development of this work, resolved major problems in the theme and organization of the on-the-job education system and answered the political theory study aspirations of all cadres and party members. Therefore, this decision was rapidly responded to by all echelons and many cadres.

Immediately after northern Vietnam was totally liberated, on-the-job study was given great concern by our party, beginning with a phase of theoretical study on the transitional period of 1957. In 1962, study in basic theory began with subjects in philosophy and political economics.

Because the socialist revolution advanced to demanding that cadres and party members have a new understanding in theory, the study of Marxism-Leninism, policy and line became an urgent requirement. The Party Central Committee issued many directives and resolutions on education in political theory, including those concerning problems in on-the-job study such as Resolution 52 on 26 March 1962 of the Political Bureau, Directive 61 on 29 March 1963 of the Secretariat on improving on-the-job study, etc. In 1970, the on-the-job theoretical study movement expanded, attracting tens of thousands of cadres and party members. The Secretariat issued Resolution 210 affirming that on-the-job

study is the primary form of study for cadres and party members, and decided the four-echelon study program for both the concentrated and the on-the-job forms of study. The Resolution of the Fourth Party Congress clearly pointed out the need for improving on-the-job political study, strengthening the party school system and expanding the on-the-job party school system. Directive 231 on 13 July 1976 and Resolution 36 during 1981 of the Secretariat on ideological work also stated the need for expanding and raising the quality of the school system and the on-the-job political theory classes of the party.

With these decisions, on-the-job study in theory during the past few years has strongly developed with some progress and good experience. A system of on-the-job schools and classes has formed in many provinces, cities and central agencies. Tens of thousands of cadres each year participate in on-the-job theory classes from the elementary program and up, and tens of thousands of party members study primary level programs. During 1977, a third of a million cadres and party members attended classes on the Resolution of the Fourth Party Congress and during 1983, nearly 100,000 cadres participated in study on the specific topics of the Resolution of the Fifth Party Congress.

Although the results of on-the-job study in theory during the past few years have not been uniform and in some locations have still been of poor quality, it is clear that they have assisted in the elementary and advanced training of the cadres and the education of the party members, and have accelerated the completion of the political missions of the party. The phase of study on the specific topics of the Resolution of the Fifth Party Congress in a number of locations has resulted in effectively stabilizing the ideology of the cadres, has increased confidence in the policy and line of the party and the development ability of the revolution of our nation, and has created a basis for the cadres and party members to accept new resolutions and policies of the party and state.

Nevertheless, on-the-job education in political theory is still encountering many difficulties and still has many weaknesses and shortcomings to be overcome. A number of echelons have not properly evaluated the importance and role of on-the-job education throughout the ideological work of the party, many comrades have not yet recognized the objective requirement for universal education in Marxism-Leninism and in line and policy for all cadres and party members, and a number of party committee echelons have not yet truly emphasized leadership and supervision in this task. The improvement of study curriculums and textbooks has been slow and has not yet answered the new situation and mission of the revolution and the teaching curriculums of many classes still lack vitality and have still not yet closely connected theory with reality to assist in resolving the problems presented by life. Study organization is still simple and without order, the study organization system has still not been rationally organized and forms are poor, systems are lacking for assuring and stimulating study, the material base and teaching means are extremely scarce, and the ranks of instructors are still insufficient and are generally not of a strength corresponding to the teaching mission. Therefore, the quality and effectiveness of education are not yet high. Along with the number of cadres and party members who are determined and conscientious in study, there are still not a few who participate in study in a coping and skeletonized manner in order to meet the qualifications of a cadre.

The weaknesses and shortcomings above must be quickly overcome in order to answer the requirements for education in political theory pointed out by the Fifth Party Congress, "We must expand and raise the quality of Marxist-Leninist education aimed at gradually returning to our cadres, party members and people the scientific world and philosophy of life and a systematic understanding in the new achievements in theoretical work of our and fraternal parties in order to participate in building and creatively applying the policy of the party."*

Decision 30 QD/TW of the Secretariat relied on the results and experience of on-the-job study in theory during the past few years to present what was necessary for raising the quality and expanding on-the-job education in political theory.

The objective of on-the-job education in political theory, as pointed out by the Secretariat decision, is to "provide advanced training for all cadres and party members in Marxism-Leninism and the line and policy of our party and state with the purpose of equipping them with a world conception and scientific methodology and raising their capabilities for realistic activity." The results of this education will assist in gradually achieving the stipulations in political theory standards of each type of cadre. We are not only raising the standards, abilities and quality of the cadre and party member but are also acquiring an additional source for selecting new factors to train leadership and management cadres at all echelons.

The candidates for on-the-job study in theory are many. A number of key leadership cadres in all echelons and sectors are the objective of the concentrated party school system but the remaining cadres and party members, including those outside the party, are all the objective of the on-the-job study system. Therefore, the division of labor and functions between the party school system and the on-the-job political theory study system is first of all division of labor by objective. It is necessary to differentiate between the on-the-job system in the party school system (from the province level up) and the on-the-job school and political theory class system. The on-the-job system of the concentrated party school holds classes in the on-the-job form for a number of leadership and management cadres within its objective who lack the conditions for attending concentrated classes and these classes follow the same curriculum as the concentrated classes. The system of on-the-job education in political theory conducts a universal curriculum for most of the cadres and party members which achieves the same level of knowledge in political theory as does the party school system. The candidates for on-the-job study are many but classes must be conducted in accordance with the cadre plan decided on by the party committee echelons and must be in accordance with the organization and teaching abilities of the school aimed at assuring results and emphasizing quality more than quantity.

In the enrollment plan, efforts must be made to first select those requiring study first, especially the key cadres and cadre aspirants. Arrangements must be made for those without the required cultural level to study theory to acquire cultural study first.

* Proceedings of the Fifth Party Congress, Vol. 1, pages 165-166.

In the study curriculum, universal education in Marxism-Leninism for the cadres and party members from now on will have two programs: a general political theory program on Marxism-Leninism and on party and line; and a basic theory program on philosophy, political economics, scientific communism, party history and party construction.

The general political theory program is constructed on the basis of extracting primary level program experience; and the basic theory program is constructed by improving the present middle level theory program. In accordance with their standards and work requirements, arrangements are made for the cadres to study in one of the two programs. Upon completion of the general political theory program and if continuing to work as before, they are not forced to attend the basic theory program.

Naturally, these are not the only programs; there are others such as those for the education of new party members and the programs of the concentrated party school system.

Even in the area of on-the-job study, besides the two programs above, depending on the political mission and requirements of each type of cadre and teaching capabilities, there are additional programs for advanced training in the line and policy of the party and state, programs in economic and state management, specialized programs in theory, special training programs, etc.

Regulating the programs and editing the new text books are urgent requirements, not only for on-the-job study but also for the entire system of education in political theory. Implementing the Secretariat decision, the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee is urgently carrying out these tasks but this is a scientific project and therefore takes time. While waiting for the new curriculum, the school system and on-the-job classes must continue to carry out the middle level (but improved) and primary level curriculums while simultaneously conducting tests in the curriculum of general political theory. There will be guidance concerning this matter in the teaching theme aimed at making the teaching a procedure with unified organization from top to bottom.

While carrying out these study programs, it is necessary to resist the tendency to arbitrarily change the program or to arbitrarily combine lessons, cut the contents or even discard a subject under the guise of "improvement," resulting in a situation in which the scientific and unified theme of the program is not assured and adversely affecting the education results.

In the organizational aspect, the Secretariat decision affirms that in order to promote on-the-job study in political theory, a tool for assuring this is required, namely an organization system in which the forms of organization are primarily schools and on-the-job political theory classes. Therefore, it is necessary to "continually build and improve the on-the-job political theory schools of provinces, cities and special zones. These schools are under the direct supervision of the party committee echelon." Provinces and cities still without schools must hold on-the-job classes and prepare conditions for establishing schools. Besides the mission of conducting basic theory classes and

short-term classes for advanced cadre and party member training in line and policy, the on-the-job political theory schools in provinces, cities and special zones also have a mission of providing advanced training for the teachers in the school system and on-the-job classes within their own area, operating like a center to provide advanced training to teachers in the teaching theme, education methods, etc. Naturally, in order to carry out this mission, the on-the-job schools must firmly coordinate with the Department of Propaganda and Training under the unified supervision of the party committee echelon.

The special feature of on-the-job study is that the pupil simultaneously works and studies and there must therefore be firm coordination between the teaching arrangement, management organization and development of student conscientiousness aimed at maintaining the class and assuring good results. In view of this, the more flexible, diversified, realistic and closely connected with production and work conditions the class forms are, the more the classes will be well maintained. For example, a class generally organized for many agencies cannot be as sound as one organized only for one agency because the latter has firm management by the agency commander and party committee echelon of the cadres and party members participating in the study. An on-the-job school usually has many types of classes with different forms of organization such as concentrated short-term monthly classes, evening classes, collective management classes, etc. A number of provincial on-the-job schools (such as in Thai Binh, Ha Bac, Nghe Tinh, Quang Ninh, etc.) have organized classes for districts or economic complexes comprised of nearby state farms, work sites and enterprises and therefore, classes have been held up to hundreds of kilometers from the schools. The conditions of class, teaching and study organization of on-the-job education differ greatly from the concentrated classes. In a concentrated class of a party school, the party chapter and study team activities and the discipline of the school are factors both stimulating and forcing the student to study well. In on-the-job study however, the teaching must attract and have quality, organization must be appropriate and study management must be firm before the students are attracted and the classes are maintained. Therefore, on-the-job schools and classes must receive priority in the material conditions and necessary teaching means along with firm management organization in order to assure effective teaching and study.

Under the present economic conditions, the on-the-job school apparatus must be simply organized but must be effective. Consequently, emphasis must be given first of all to quality leadership cadres and teachers and to efforts to assure that the school table of organization is three-fourth cadres engaged in supervision and teaching. Due to the special characteristics of on-the-job study, the full-time supervision cadres and teachers of the school, besides the general standards in knowledge levels, political qualities and teaching ability, must also have organization standards, enthusiasm and love for the work and both teach well and be ready to conduct specific tasks in student organization and management.

Concerning study for cadres and party members in the districts and primary level units, because teacher cadres are scarce and because classes in the districts primarily follow a general political theory curriculum and the period of study is short, the Decision of the Secretariat stated that on-the-job schools

would not be established in the districts but "the district propaganda and training committee and party school will be responsible for cadre and party member on-the-job education in political theory within the district," consisting of cadres and party members in all agencies around the district and in all rural primary level units, enterprises, etc. Decision 15 of the Secretariat also stated that district party schools will both hold short-term concentrated classes and emphasize on-the-job classes. Because the education and advanced training of cadres and party members in the district directly concern the leadership quality of the party and the creation of the revolutionary movement of the masses, they are a constant and direct task of the district party committee. The propaganda and training committee and party school must join the party committees in firmly assisting the district party committee in carrying out this task.

The problem of building the ranks of full-time and part-time teachers (the part-time teachers are the primary force in on-the-job education) is extremely important and has a decisive significance in study results. The teacher network in the provinces and cities is general for the school and class systems. Therefore, total concern must be given to teaching. Teachers must be selected precisely in accordance with standards and the decisions of the committee echelons. There must be a plan for the regular advanced training of teachers in theory, line and policy, the actual situation and teaching methods. Favorable conditions must be created for the teachers to teach well and to give concern to material training and successful achievement of the systems concerning the teachers, primarily to assure that good results are achieved in the education of political theory in order to assist in building the party and raising the ability and quality of the cadre and party member.

The general spirit of the party directives is to expand on-the-job study in order for the standards, capabilities and qualities of the cadres and party members to be on a par with the revolutionary mission while simultaneously assuring that the study has quality and effectiveness.

Achievement of the Secretariat decision must make organization of on-the-job education in political theory a procedure, both expanding and raising the study quality. On the basis of assuring study quality and effectiveness, the on-the-job study movement must be firmly and gradually expanded. In order for on-the-job study to have quality and effectiveness, the following steps must be well-accomplished: enrollment, teaching, study management and the development of the students' conscientiousness and determination to study. Study quality and effectiveness must be specifically expressed in each class and each student. At the completion of a class, the student must be able to accept the knowledge presented in the curriculum, have additional confidence in the line and policy of the party, uphold a revolutionary will and apply the knowledge gained to practical assignments to well-complete all assigned tasks.

The resolutions of both the Fourth and Fifth Party Congresses emphasized that a thorough understanding and increased standards in the application of party line and policy are the primary mission of party ideological work and a matter of foremost importance in raising the leadership capabilities and combat strength of the party. Education in Marxist-Leninist theory for all ranks of cadres and

party members is a primary level scientific tool for cadres and party members to accept and apply the line and policy of the party. Therefore, the leadership and supervision of on-the-job education in political theory for cadres and party members is the direct and constant job of all party committee echelons. The reason why the on-the-job theory study movement in many locations such as Ha Bac, Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Nghe Tinh, etc. has developed strongly is first of all due to the fact that these local areas have had the proper level of concern and the close supervision of the party committee echelon. For more than the past year, (on-the-job) study of the specific topics of the Resolution of the Fifth Party Congress has had the direct and specific supervision of many party committee echelons in places such as Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Ben Tre, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Haiphong, Hai Hung, Quang Ninh, etc. and study results have been effective.

The supervision of on-the-job study must receive total concern in everything from defining the cadre elementary and advanced training plan and determination of the study objective to the problem of establishing and strengthening the school and class organization system, building the teacher ranks to achieve teacher and student systems, etc. Within the supervision theme must be close inspection of teaching and study stipulations aimed at achieving effective results in the education of political theory.

Strictly complying with Decision 30QD/TW of the Secretariat, we are directing the education in political theory for cadres and party members into a procedure both in theme and organization, assuring that the study movement develops both in quantity and quality and assists in raising the standards of cadre and party member ranks and stimulating completion of the party's political missions.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LESSONS LEARNED FROM CENTRAL COMMITTEE FIFTH PLENUM

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan-Feb 84 pp 15-21

[Article by Le Duy: "Thoroughly Understanding the Lessons of the Fifth Plenum of the Party Central Committee in Teaching Political Theory"]

[Text] The Resolution of the Fifth Plenum of the Party Central Committee was an important milestone in the change of the economic and social situation in our country and was of great significance with the lessons it taught. Therefore, a firm grasp of the viewpoints of the Party Central Committee, especially of the lessons learned, and a thorough understanding of the teaching of political theory are extremely necessary.

In evaluating the socio-economic situation of our country during the past few years, the achievements as well as the difficulties and right as well as wrong, an important item is the need to correctly understand the situation and background of the country and to understand under what situation the achievements as well as the difficulties occurred.

Since 1979, along with the great favorable conditions, the revolution of our country has developed under abnormal conditions in which great upsets have occurred that we did not fully recognize from the very first.

First were the antagonistic policies, plots of aggression and multifaceted war of destruction stratagems of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists along with the malicious economic encirclement policy of the imperialists lead by the American imperialists and the international reactionaries against our country which created for us no small losses. If all of their destruction of the market and prices, by outside speculation, smuggling, etc. is included, the losses probably reach into the billions of dong and tons of gold. Not only that, in the face of the threats to the independence and socialist revolution of our country, we must reserve an extremely large part of our manpower, ability and material for the protection of the fatherland and expenditures for the national defense and security are extremely high. This situation cannot help but have a great adverse effect on the social and economic development of our nation.

Second is that the economy of our country is still that of small-scale production and the material and technical base is still weak, unbalanced in many aspects and is to an extremely large degree still dependent upon the outside for the most vital supplies, equipment and fuel. In this situation, assistance is at an end and the economic crisis of capitalism has had a strong effect on

the socialist countries and consequently has even adversely affected our country. During the past 3 years, the annual amount of necessary materials and equipment not originating from our economy has averaged 600 million rubles and dollars, causing extremely great difficulties in the normal operations of the economy. Additionally, the five-fold increase in international prices in the foreign economy has also has a great adverse effect on the overall economic situation.

This is not counting the continuous natural disasters occurring during the past few years that have created no small losses to production and life.

Third is that socialist transformation in all fields is still incomplete and socialist production relations have still not yet been strengthened or perfected, creating a great adverse effect on all aspects of production, distribution, the national defense and security, and even on party and government construction.

It also necessary to note another of our great shortcomings which has existed and been maintained too long, the conservative and slow administrative, bureaucratic and subsidized management mechanism. During a time in which we lack knowledge and experience in managing the socialist economy of a country advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production and have not yet constructed a new and consistent management mechanism, the shortcoming above has had no small adverse effect on the development of the economy of our country.

These are the principle features in the background and situation of the country during the past few years, serious upsets which have had a strong effect on the economic and social development of our nation. The true situation of the country must be fully and correctly recognized before we can properly evaluate the great achievements and efforts made by our people during the past 3 years and also before we can fully understand our difficulties and weaknesses during the past and at the present time.

Within this background, the three years of 1981 through 1983 marked a period in which "the economy of our country shifted upward, gradually stabilized and created a premise for new development steps," a course totally different from the period of 1979 and 1980 in which the economy declined.

It was precisely in accordance with this spirit that the General Secretary of the Party asserted, "The responsibilities facing the party and people demand that each echelon and sector be extremely severe regarding its own mistakes and weaknesses. However, they must also realize that under extreme difficulties and even in the perilous situation of the country, our economy has continued to stand firm and to rise, an achievement extremely worthy of pride. It is necessary to strongly affirm this fact and on this momentum of development to take firm steps forward."

The achievements and difficulties during the past few years are marked by figures and events but of greater concern to us are the conclusions and lessons learned from those achievements and weaknesses.

1. The lesson of collective ownership and composite strength use:

Of all the lessons learned, the most fundamental to us and the key to achieving an economic strategy during the next few years is primarily the lesson of collective ownership and the use of collective strength--the strength of the entire nation and that of all sectors, echelons and the three (central, local and primary) levels joining together in collective ownership.

Economic work must have a motive force. Practice during the past few years has increasingly proven that collective ownership is an extremely great motive force but only becomes so when it is expressed as a mechanism and policy. A line of collective ownership through mechanisms and policies develops an effect. During the past 3 years, with more than 200 specific policies on various aspects, this one has been accepted and thoroughly understood by the masses and has become a material strength.

Also shown through the practice of the past few years has been that a fundamental theme of collective ownership is the need to achieve ownership at all three basic levels: ownership of the entire nation, within each local area (each province, city and district) and of each primary level unit (village and cooperative, enterprise, enterprise federation, etc.). The three ownership levels together on a nationwide basis are a total concept in which each local area and unit is a part, including the national economy which is a unified condition with the local economy an organic part of that unified condition.

Collective ownership at each level becomes the strength of each echelon and primary level unit. With collective ownership at all three basic levels, the strength of each echelon becomes a composite strength which is multiplied many times over ownership at each level. Consequently, collective ownership at all three levels and the use of this composite strength are simply two aspects of the collective ownership policy.

During the past 3 years, the lesson on use of composite strength in the resistance against America for national salvation was developed and applied to the socialist revolution to become a lesson in collective ownership and application of composite strength to achievement of the following guidelines: the central government, local area and primary level unit working together; the state and the people working together; the collective and family working together, etc.

We have made many achievements in the application of this lesson during the past 3 years. By gaining additional experience and continuing to better apply this lesson, we will surely make much greater achievements in all the economic and social fields.

2. An important lesson: application of the socialist industrialization policy, and proper resolution of the relationship between industry and agriculture during the first section of the transitional period.

The socialist industrialization policy was outlined by the Fourth Party Congress. Since then, practice has increasingly indicated that whether resolution of the relationship between industry and agriculture is correct or not has an

effect on the entire economy. The slow agricultural production situation during previous years and the more rapid and uniform development during the past years had an active or a negative effect on all aspects of agricultural production itself as well as industrial production, distribution and circulation, cultural ideology, life, etc. Also, the anxiety and complacency in capital construction investment during the years from 1976 to 1980 and the situation in which consumer goods industrial production failed to develop at a corresponding level with agriculture during the 3 years from 1981 to 1983 all had a hindering effect on the overall development of the economy.

With this realization, the Fifth Party Congress substantiated a step in this policy for the initial stretch and clearly defined the principle themes of socialist industrialization in the same stretch.

Applying these themes to actual practice during the past 3 years, our party has increasingly recognized the need for correctly resolving this relationship. The Resolution of the Fifth Plenum of the Party Central Committee stated, "It is necessary to continually promote total agricultural production, considering it the foremost front exploiting to the greatest degree the potentials of labor and land aimed at firmly solving the grain and food problem, promoting stock raising, strongly developing industrial crops, creating additional sources of raw materials for industry and rapidly increasing the source of export goods. Strive to develop the agricultural product processing industry and the production of consumer goods. Develop existing facilities and construct new facilities needed for heavy industry."

Grain production is still a front of foremost importance and "drastic efforts are necessary to truly firmly resolve the grain problem," assuring enough to eat and for a reserve.

An especially important strategic course is the strong development on a large scale of industrial crops, especially short-term industrial crops of high export value such as peanuts, tobacco, jute, tea, soybeans, peppers, etc. At the same time, active preparations must be made to strongly develop long-term industrial crops, especially rubber followed by coconuts and oil plants. This is an area in which our country has great and lasting potential and which will be one of the largest sources of accumulation for socialist industrialization.

The strong development of catching in conjunction with raising marine products, especially the catching of export marine products and the raising of brackish water shrimp for export, is one of our increasingly important sources of foreign exchange.

Weaknesses during the past few years must be successfully overcome, "giving extreme emphasis to the development of the processing industry and consumer goods production, especially in essential commodities and export goods." This is not a simple economic problem but one also of strengthening the industrial and agricultural alliance, developing the collective ownership rights of the laboring people and strengthening the position of the socialist economy.

Another primary theme of socialist industrialization requiring a thorough understanding is the need for a strong shift to heavy industrial development.

This is not only a problem in the principles of socialist industrialization but also because our heavy industry at this time is too weak, an extremely severe problem greatly hindering the development of all aspects of the economy and of the lives of our people.

We must understand that construction of heavy industry demands extremely large expenditures but if we are hesitant and undecided in the development of heavy industry, the economy of our country in all aspects, the immediate as well as the long term, will meet increasingly greater difficulties. Therefore, an awareness of socialist industrialization must be raised, clearly defining the responsibilities of each individual to actively assist in national industrialization.

Thus, a thorough understanding of the principle theme of socialist industrialization during the initial stretch of the transitional period and proper handling of the industrial-agricultural relationship must be well-coordinated between a concentration of efforts to develop agriculture, considering agriculture as the foremost front, and the development of consumer goods production industry and the rational development of heavy industry.

3. Further develop the lesson of upholding a spirit of self-reliance, best exploiting every available labor and land potential and production capability, rapidly increasing the socialist product output and increasing economic productivity, quality and effectiveness.

A great lesson during the past few years has been that under conditions of extreme and at times even severe difficulty, we were still able to overcome them and to make increasingly more stable forward progress, primarily due to upholding a spirit of self-reliance and best exploiting every potential. We have converted to reality the slogan put forth by the Fifth Party Congress: With our inherent materials or less, strive to produce large amounts for the country. All of the achievements in agricultural, industrial, marine products, etc. production are due to the results of this spirit and will.

Expounding on this lesson, the Resolution of the Fifth Plenum of the Party Central Committee emphasized, "First of all and most important is the need to make clear progress in exploiting present potential in labor, land and production capabilities" aimed at swiftly increasing the gross social product.

At the present time, our potential capabilities are extremely great: there are still 12 million hectares of forested land and nearly 13 million hectares of unused fields, alluvial plains and upland areas; labor has still not made arrangements for the use of more than 2 million people; and production capability has been used to only 50 percent of capacity. We surely have the complete conditions for converting these capabilities into reality. The problem is to "apply collective ownership to rationally and effectively use these labor, land and production capabilities."

Although potential capabilities are exploited, the production of many products for society must have a thorough understanding of the need for efforts to achieve increasingly higher productivity, quality and effectiveness. During

the past few years, production has developed and made some advances but productivity, quality and effectiveness have declined. This is unacceptable. We must strive to gradually raise productivity, quality and effectiveness in order to strongly advance the economy of our country.

4. Thoroughly understand the lesson of simultaneously implementing the three revolutions.

Our party for many years has stated that in our country, the three revolutions must be simultaneously implemented. Every achievement whether large or small and in whatever field is the composite result of the three revolutions.

In reality however, during the past 3 years as well as many previous years, this lesson has still not been thoroughly understood. For the past several years, production has developed and output has increased but productivity, quality and effectiveness have remained poor. We have been slow in strengthening socialist production relations; socialist transformation has been carried out slowly and the socialist economic position has weak aspects, especially in the slowly developing state-operation area which has not measured up to its supervision role throughout the economy. The economy is still faced with great difficulties and imbalances. Negative occurrences in society have not yet been stopped; and many standards in the cultural lives of the people have declined.

It is clear that the three revolutions have not yet been simultaneously and well implemented. It is also clear that if the production relations revolution and the cultural and ideological revolution are well-implemented, our achievement would be greater and more difficulties in the lives of our people would be alleviated.

Therefore, we must better coordinate transformation with construction and construction with transformation. Construction is primary but extreme emphasis must be given the mission of socialist transformation of the old production relations and perfection of the new production relations with special attention to strengthening and perfecting the state-operated economic facilities in all fields of agriculture, industry, communications and transportation, circulation and distribution, capital construction, etc.

The cultural and social front is important. During the past few years, we have concentrated our concern on production but have not given the proper level of emphasis to cultural and social tasks which has caused this front to become lax and the cultural and spiritual lives of the people to decline. Therefore, we must promote the ideological and cultural revolution, build the new culture and the new man, resist the destructive activities of the enemy, actively eliminate superstition and strive to resist negative activities.

5. Thoroughly understand the lesson that production development must accompany improvement, strengthening and a firm grasp of the distribution and circulation front, assisting in stabilizing the socio-economic situation.

During the past few years, production has developed and social products have further increased but the state has still been unable to well-control products

and distribution of the controlled products is not yet good; we have been slow in overcoming corruption, pilferage and secret conveyance of goods outside to private merchants. This situation causes additional difficulties in the lives of the workers, public servants and armed forces and is an urgent requirement to be resolved.

Thus, it is necessary to rapidly create a "fundamental change in the field of distribution and circulation."

By every method, goods and funds but first of all goods, must be controlled. All the goods of state-operation and a majority of the goods of the collective must be controlled and a policy is necessary for controlling an important part of privately produced goods.

The state must control the market by unifying management and business in the primary goods: technical materials and essential industrial goods, including export commodities. The market must be swiftly transformed and managed, eliminating the commercial bourgeoisie and eradicating speculators, black marketeers and those engaged in illicit activities and serving as lackeys for the dishonest merchants.

Of decisive significance is the need to swiftly strengthen and consolidate socialist commerce.

Efforts must be made to unify management and stabilize prices.

The standard of living is an urgent problem to be resolved, first of all assuring the best supply of the nine products and additionally increasing products for distribution not in a fixed quantity but in accordance with the stable retail prices of the state. On the other hand, active preparations must be made to soon more actively and basically resolve the standard of living problems of the workers, public servants and armed forces.

6. The lesson in properly applying motive forces in the economy, harmoniously coordinating the three types of economic interests and renewing the management mechanism aimed at strongly developing the spirit of initiative and creativity and the dynamism of all sectors and echelons, creating additional changes in the socio-economic situation.

With more than 200 new specific policies promulgated during the past 3 years, the management mechanism and economic policy have been gradually renewed; initially overcoming the administrative-bureaucratic-subsidized management mechanism and arousing a spirit of labor enthusiasm, becoming closely attached to production results and actively applying scientific achievements and technical advancements to production; and developing the spirit of initiative and creativity of all primary level units as well as all sectors and echelons. Thanks to this, even though material conditions are not much better than before and some aspects are still declining, production continues to develop and show progress. This is primarily due to one reason and even the "extremely important" cause for recent economic achievements that "without this renewal, there can be no progress in any field."

On the other hand however, the weakness and tardiness of the socio-economic situation at the present time is "to an important degree due to shortcomings in the correction of slow economic management." We have been slow in correcting outmoded organizations and policies, have excessively prolonged bureaucratic concentration and subsidized administration, and at the same time have been imprompt in overcoming expressions of diffusion, negativism, localism, disorganization and a lack of discipline.

Therefore, the Central Committee emphasizes the need to "continually renew the economic management and planning mechanism," considering this an extremely important and urgent matter in assuring that the three echelons join in executing their collective ownership rights.

The basic spirit of our party is that renewal of the economic management mechanism must assure strong development of the dynamism and spirit of initiative and creativity of all echelons aimed at exploiting all "four ability sources" in order to produce additional products for society with increasingly higher productivity, quality and effectiveness.

Management decentralization must be immediately implemented as pointed out by the Resolution of the Party Central Committee and the Decision of the state.

Economic policies must be reexamined, supplemented and improved aimed at stimulating production development and raising productivity, quality and economic effectiveness.

The state-operated enterprise management system must be continually perfected with the purpose of expanding the initiative of the enterprise in production and business and its independence in finance.

We must continue to improve the agricultural cooperative, small industry and handicrafts management system and perfect the product contract system in agriculture.

In continuing to renew the mechanism, a number of principles must be thoroughly understood:

Planning must be the central element, closely connecting planning with economic accounting and socialist business.

The principle of democratic centralism must be correctly implemented in economic management.

Harmoniously coordinate the three economic interests.

Above are a number of lessons learned from a thorough understanding and the achievement of our party's line during the past few years, especially during the 3 years from 1981 through 1983.

Our efforts to study and apply these lessons will surely contribute toward a stronger change in the socio-economic situation of the nation during the years to come.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

1984-1985 SOCIAL-ECONOMIC OBJECTIVES OUTLINED

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan-Feb 84 pp 1, 3

[Unattributed article: "Major Economic, Social Missions, Guidelines for 1984-1985"]

[Text] Thoroughly exploit the available great potentials in labor, land, the forests, sea, ponds, gardens, trades and production capabilities; promote total agricultural production in which grain maintains the foremost position, make great efforts to truly resolve the grain problem, and strongly develop industrial crops on a large scale, especially short-term crops; promote the exploitation and raising of marine products; promote afforestation and replanting of bare hills in conjunction with forest product exploitation; make a strong shift in industrial development, especially in the consumer goods industry; concentrate efforts on the construction of key construction projects; and actively introduce 120,000 laborers to new economic areas, especially in the central highlands, eastern Nam Bo and the northern border area. Give special emphasis to a swift increase in exports. Strive to strengthen the socialist position and socialist production relations in all areas, strengthen the socialist economic area and emphasize the family economy; and promote the socialist transformation of agriculture, small industry and handicrafts, and private industrial trade. Basic and important changes must especially be made on the distribution and circulation front. The state must have a grasp of goods and funds, control the market and prices, unify management in the distribution and circulation of primary goods, and abolish the free market in grain and other important agricultural, forestry and marine products; and have firm methods to assure the actual income levels of wage earners while alleviating difficulties in the lives of the workers, public servants and the armed forces.

To achieve the missions and guidelines above, it is necessary to continually renew the economic management and planning mechanisms, to actively supplement and rearrange production and construction, to actively build the district level and to promote management decentralization aimed at developing the spirit of initiative and creativity of all echelons, sectors and primary level units, raising the quality and lowering the prices of products and achieving high economic effectiveness.

Promote scientific and technical work, and rapidly introduce scientific and technical advances to production and life.

On the culture and education front, continue to well-achieve education reform and improve the quality of education, especially in politics, ethics and vocational guidance. Promote cultural activities, especially at the primary level.

Strive to raise the quality and effectiveness of cultural, art and information activities of the masses, support the task to construct and protect the fatherland, build the new man, promptly smash the destructive plots of the enemy on the cultural and ideological front, and strive to resist all negative occurrences.

Strongly develop the planned parenthood movement with efforts to reduce the rate of population growth to 1.7 percent during 1985. Raise the quality of public health operations.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CUU LONG EXPLOITS POTENTIAL, DEVELOPS ECONOMY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jun 84 pp 3,4

[Article by Nguyen Ky Uc, Secretary of Cuu Long Provincial Party Committee: "Cuu Long Exploits Potential, Develops Economy"]

[Text] Under the light of the Resolution of the Fifth Party Congress and of the resolutions of the Party Central Committee plenums, in the past few years the Party organization and people of Cuu Long have exploited the labor and land potential of the province, overcome many difficulties and trials, they have of their own strength surpassed themselves and reached many achievements on many fronts, most notably on the agricultural production front and in the reform of production relations in combination with production development. In 1983 the total food production reached 780,000 tons, the highest level ever reached since liberation. The average per capita food production comes to 460 kilograms of rice, representing an increase of 83 percent as compared to 1977, 71 percent compared to 1978, 35 percent compared to 1981 and 12.3 percent compared to 1982. The socialist production relations have been established, they are being expanded and strengthened day after day. By now the whole province has 2,500 production collectives, of which 193 are progressive ones, and another 2,500 production solidarity teams. The reform of industry and trade has seen new developments in a number of wards belonging to the city of Vinh Long and to the city of Tra Vinh. A network of irrigation works both of large and small scale has been set up everywhere in the province, thus insuring that there be irrigation and drainage and land rehabilitation through the application of science and technology to the land by using new high yield seed varieties which are highly pest resistant while gradually introducing machinery into agricultural production and blending the use of both organic and inorganic fertilizers in intensive plant cultivation.

Cuu Long has broken the pattern of monoculture of rice and is gradually developing its agriculture in a comprehensive manner in the direction of large scale socialist production. In 1983 27,350 hectares of secondary crops were planted, in which the proportion of secondary food crops increased substantially, and the total production of secondary crops mobilized to do food duty came to 50,000 tons when converted to rice. As far as the industrial plants are concerned Cuu Long has paid attention to long maturing varieties and by now it has planted 5,000 hectares of land with over 2,700,000 coconut trees. The province has established a company of oliferous plants and another for sugar-producing plants, and it has unified the management from the production, sowing and plant-

ing links to the processing and procurement stages. Thus the industrial plants have seen constant development; compared to 1982, sugarcane has increased by 48 percent, peanut 31 times, and soja bean 3 times. On the animal breeding front, in 1983 the hogs herd increased by over 11 percent, the buffalo herd by 7 percent, and the cow herd by nearly 10 percent as compared to 1982.

Besides the rice plant, Cuu Long also has a second strength and that is fishery. Cuu Long is in a superior position as regards marine product breeding in the ponds, lakes, rivers and canals in both fresh water areas and coastal areas. In 1983 Cuu Long had a catch of 53,700 tons of marine products, representing the double of the 1982 catch; the processing of frozen shrimps for export also increased by 72 percent as compared to 1982.

Despite the difficulties encountered in securing building materials, raw materials, power, and the fluctuating prices, Cuu Long has nonetheless concentrated its leadership in industrial production, in the handicrafts and cottage industries, thus insuring the plan implementation and producing sources of commodities to serve consumer needs and export. In 1983 the total production value came to 101,760,000 dong, an increase of 11.8 percent as compared to 1982, in which the state operated industries, the handicrafts and cottage industries in the districts and cities show a fine development trend. Exploiting the local sources of raw materials, many newly established enterprises and companies have gone into production at a high economic efficiency level such as the shipbuilding enterprise, the sugar plant of Tieu Can District, the brick and tile enterprise, the coconut oil enterprise, the frozen shrimp enterprise, and the pharmaceuticals enterprise, etc.

The capital construction work is concentrated in the completion of key projects such as the shrimp chip enterprise, the rice seed farm, the three coconut planting state farms, the electric pump stations, the irrigation network and other important projects of immediate economic impact as well as those of more long range impact. On the other hand, the districts and cities also build on their own production bases and cultural and social projects.

The distribution and circulation front also has seen significant progress. For four years in a row Cuu Long has reached and surpassed its quota for food procurement, for which reason it has been awarded the Labor Medal, First Class. Besides insuring that there be enough supply of goods at the required levels to its recipients, Cuu Long has done well its duty of turning over to the state the following main commodities such as food, prok, coconut oil, and sugar. In 1983 Cuu Long's exports reached a value of 7,337,000 rubles, twice the level assigned to it or nearly the double of the value for 1982.

The cultural, educational and health work also gets expanded in unceasing fashion. The local military tasks, the political security and social safety, public order work have seen increasing strength and combat readiness in defending the achievements of the revolution.

The above achievements are all due to the guidance of the Party, to the leadership of the Party Central Committee. The province has correctly applied the policy line, advocacies and policies of the Party and state to the local situation, it has promoted vigorously the spirit of solidarity, self-reliance, and

industriousness of the army and people of the province. The capacity to lead, to guide and to organize the implementation process of the Party organization, and the effectiveness of the local authorities are being raised every day, thus creating a combined strength, one that overcomes all difficulties and trials, that exploits all the rich and multifaceted potentials found in the province, thus putting the economy of the province on an unceasing development path along the socialist pattern.

Cuu Long still has no mean amount of shortcomings in its economic development. The overall planning process has not yet been completed; agricultural production increases year after year but intensive cultivation and productivity raising have not yet been secured. The sea coast of Cuu Long is relatively long, its rivers and canals crisscross the whole province, its fishing areas are enormous, but the organization of fish catching forces has not yet been a match with its potential, and the socialist reform work has not yet been done well in the marine product field. The local industries develop well, especially in the two cities and in a number of districts, but they have not yet answered the requirements of agricultural production and other sectors and trades. There are still not enough hand operated implements and spare parts. The industrial and agricultural structure for the whole province has not yet appeared very clearly. The socialist reform work in agriculture has seen good progress but is still slow as compared to the present requirements. The province has not yet proceeded with its socialist reform of industry and trade which should go together with the one in agriculture, thus impacting negatively on the distribution and circulation front; the province has not yet been able to manage the agricultural products and commodities at the very sources, it has not yet controlled the market, has not yet exploited the vast potential in laboring hands of the province. The Party organization has not yet seen the complicated and tough struggle between the two socialist and capitalist roads, at times it lets go of its proletarian dictatorship on a number of areas, especially on the distribution and circulation front.

During 1984-1985 the Party organization of Cuu Long asserts the following to be its main tasks:

To proceed with the overall planning in a complete manner reaching into the district and city level, to continue boosting agricultural production comprehensively, to increase the food and foodstuff production value, to expand animal breeding, and to develop the industrial plants and export agricultural products. To strive to develop the industries, handicrafts and cottage industries, agricultural product and fishery product processing, to produce the essential consumer goods to serve the local market and for export. To reorganize and expand the mechanical branch, to expand the power network and rationalize its use, to expand the production of construction materials, all in view of establishing the industrial and agricultural structure at the provincial level and similar structures at the district level. On that basis to create by all means a main thrust sector in the local industrial development process.

On the basis of bolstering production, to control the vast majority of commodities and monetary resources, to be master of the market, to gradually stabilize prices, to balance the budget, to do well the delivery duties owed to the state, to increase rapidly the value of export, to guarantee a minimum standard

of living in such areas as food, clothing, shelter, transportation, schooling, medical treatment, and recreation for the people, especially for the armed forces, the security forces, the workers and government personnel, and the people of former resistance areas and of ethnic minority areas.

To continue to boost the building of socialism and socialist reform, to consolidate the existing production collectives in view of increased productivity, of expansion into other sectors and professions, to organize widespread production solidarity teams, to guarantee the quality of activities, and on that basis to bring agriculture into the collective production mold with the preponderant form being the production collectives. To organize fishing and shrimping production collectives and cooperatives on a medium scale so as to draw the necessary lessons for the later business of reforming the fishing profession. Together with the agricultural reform, to proceed at the same time to the reform of trade and industry at a pace and with methods that are appropriate, to develop marketing cooperatives and credit cooperatives, to augment the state operated trade sector, to link the latter with the marketing cooperatives, to increase the procurement work at the very sources, and to retail commodities into the very hands of the consumers. From such a basis, to get to control the money flow, to gradually become the master of the market, to stabilize prices, and to stabilize the life of the people.

To continue to build the material and technological bases of the economic, cultural and social sectors in view of their concentration on the key agricultural production works. In agricultural and marine product processing industries, and in the production of essential consumer goods for people's daily living and for export. First of all, to promote the effective use of existing works, to complete the important ones which are being built, to put them into operation, to pay full attention to their repair, and to maintain the existing machinery and equipment.

In 1984, to struggle to reach at all cost a total food production of 900,000 tons of rice and to delineate those high productivity fields reaching from 30,000 to 40,000 hectares in 4 districts: Vung Lien, Cang Long, Tra On, and Cau Ke. The hogs herd is to grow to 300,000 head. The shrimp and fish production, both the catch and those that are bred, is to reach 60,000 tons, of which there would be 15 tons of shrimp and 5 tons of shrimp procured for export. The total production value of industries, handicrafts and cottage industries, is to reach 120,000,000 dong (at the fixed price of 1970) with a total export value of 15,000,000 dong (as converted to foreign exchange).

To reach these targets, Cuu Long must consider it of the highest importance the promotion of the collective ownership of the masses, consolidate the intimate relationships between the Party and the people, boost vigorously the revolutionary movement of the masses on such production fronts as production, distribution and circulation, the reform of production relations, cultural and social development, and the guarantee of security and national defense.

To build strong and solid Party organizations, to build up one's ideology and organization by linking them closely to the realization of political tasks, to ceaselessly raise one's revolutionary will to attack, to promote highly the spirit of self-reliance and self-strengthening, to overreach oneself to

exploit the existing labor and soil potential and production capabilities. To take productivity, quality and efficiency to be the primary criteria in economic life. To economize to the utmost in production and consumption; to fight against corruption and waste; to build the districts in close connection with the building of basic Party units. The Party organization and people of Cuu Long province promote the tradition of "the whole population rising up and uniting to achieve victories," resolute in their determination to make the economy of the province develop unceasingly and thus to successfully implement the resolutions set forth by the Party Congress.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CUU LONG ECONOMIC TARGETS FOR 1985

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jun 84 p 3

[Article: "Main Economic Targets of Cuu Long to Be Achieved by 1985"]

[Text] Agriculture:

Total food production: 900,000 tons.

Hogs: 300,000 head.

Shrimp and fish catch: 60,000 tons.

Industry:

Total production value: 140 to 150 million dong (of a fixed value).

Export:

Total value to reach 20 million dong (converted into foreign exchange).

Socialist Reform:

Fundamental completion of agricultural cooperativization; bringing 70 percent of the farmers into a collective way of doing things.

Eliminate capitalist trade; reform the little traders; organize the marketing cooperatives as well as credit cooperatives; augment the state operated trade network down to the level of basic units.

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AGRICULTURE

CUU LONG LAND ADJUSTMENTS AND PRODUCTION COLLECTIVIZATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jun 84 p 3

[Article: "Land Adjustments Are Closely Linked to the Building of Production Collectives"]

[Text] By now Cuu Long Province has motivated nearly 8,000 families to turn over 7,565 hectares of field land so that there could be readjustments made for 11,142 families of landless or land-wanting peasants. The province now has 2 townships, 1 district, 30 villages and over 100 hamlets that have completed their land adjustment work.

Parallel with the land adjustment work, Cuu Long has developed 3,665 production solidarity cells, of which 1,233 have been upgraded to production collectives. The production solidarity cells have incorporated nearly 55,000 hectares of field land, 76,118 families and 381,218 individuals into the collective production mode. Five districts, 18 villages and 83 hamlets have completed the transformation of farmers into production solidarity cells. By the end of March 1984 the whole province has developed 2,500 agricultural production collectives (in 1983 alone the province developed over 1,700 production collectives), it has collectivized nearly 80,000 hectares, representing 43 percent of the cultivated acreage, 100,856 families, 556,355 individuals, representing over 308,500 laboring hands. Cuu Long has 3 districts and townships, 23 villages and towns, and 177 hamlets which have completed the transformation of the farmers into collective production units under the form of agricultural production collectives.

At the present time the province is providing leadership to raise the quality of the production collectives, augmenting its control work, organizing a congress of collective members, and opening many more schools and classes for training cadres. In the recent past the province has trained nearly 2,000 management and accounting cadres belonging to the production collectives and to the production solidarity teams. The collectives implement the product contracting system down to the individual groups and laborers themselves. The province has recapitulated the experiences of leadership in building the production collectives in the districts of Chau Thanh, Tra Cu and Tieu Can.

In localities where the land has been adjusted production solidarity teams and collectives have always been formed, thus linking the land adjustments with the agricultural cooperativization movement. Thanks to that the poor

peasant families who have been given land in the adjustment process have participated in collective production and signed two-way contracts with the state, thus they are entitled to loan capital from the bank for production investment. The rice productivity and acreage have increased and the farmers' life stabilized, especially in those areas where there have been developed many production collectives and solidarity teams. Rice production in 1983 reached 107 per cent of the plan level and the cultivated acreage grew over the previous year by 8,000 hectares. The districts of Vung Lien, Long Ho, Tra On, Tieu Can, Tam Binh, Mang Thit, Cang Long, and the city of Vinh Long reached an average yield of 3 to 3.5 tons per hectare. Tieu Can reaches a yield of 4 tons per hectare. This is the one administrative unit which has fundamentally completed its agricultural cooperativization and it is the district with the highest summer-fall rice yield in the whole province.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

EDITORIAL: PROTECT POWER LINES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jun 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Build and Protect Power Transmission Lines"]

[Text] Power is a special kind of material of the utmost importance to the various production sectors. Together with our efforts to increase power sources, we must at the same time build the network of power transmission in implementation of the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress which stipulates "guaranteeing equilibrium between power production and the power transmission network as well as with the various power works, between the power generating sources and the various power consuming bases so as to exploit energy in the most efficient manner"; we must organize the protection, distribution and utilization of power in the best possible manner.

In recent years, the power line companies and the various stations of the Ministry of Power have overcome many difficulties and lack of material in building the national power network. Many high voltage power lines of 110, 220, 230 kilovolts have been put into operation in many provinces in the North and in the Mekong Delta, tens of thousands of kilometers of power distribution lines from 35 kilovolts down have been bringing power to many rural and remote mountain areas, serving the mining areas, the industrial parks, the new economic zones. The state investment capital put into the development of energy, in which there figures the building of power plants and the power transmission network, has increased significantly. But owing to a lack of streamlining in management, production and construction, the proportion of investment which went into the transmission network was too small as compared to the investment put into the power sources; and owing to still poor management and protection, there is still too much waste and loss of power. In a situation where the sources of power are still limited, to lose 18 percent of the production during the transmission process, which in some cases goes up as far as 30 percent, is something totally unacceptable. Just counting the northern provinces alone, in the last one year the loss on the transmission lines came to 9,000,000 kilowatt/hour. The proportion of power losses in the distribution and utilization processes is even more alarming. The situations of illegal use of power, of power use above the norms, of using production power for non-productive activities, of pilfering power through hookups and latching on to priority lines, and of using power without meters, etc. are quite prevalent, doing no little damage to the running of engine furnaces, causing grid disruptions, lowering

the power voltage, thus negatively impacting on industrial and agricultural production. The power production bases, just as the network of power transmission lines, have not yet been strictly protected; in many localities the various Party committees and the authorities have not yet given enough attention to this work and thus have let such phenomena happen as the cutting and sabotaging of transmission lines (including high voltage lines), the vandalism of porcelain insulators, the stealing of power poles, causing great losses to production and the socialist property.

Our power sources have increased only a little but the power requirements for production and for living purposes have increased over the existing levels. To let power be wasted and lost is to commit a crime towards the people and towards the fatherland. The power sector, besides its concentration on the power generating bases, must make appropriate investments in the work of building power lines and power stations, which includes the restoration of the old network which in the meantime has become quite disfunctional, the quick construction of new networks, taking measures to fight low loads, increase power concentrations, shortening the radius of low pressure distribution, and paying attention to producing and supplying in relatively adequate amount the power transformers and the power meters. Let it implement better the motto of the state and the people, the central government and the localities working together on the construction and on the protection of the power network. There must be coordination and division of labor, and whoever let its power grid be sabotaged or its power construction materials get stolen must be identified as far as his responsibility is concerned and be dealt with accordingly; whichever production base, wards or hamlet lets its power be stolen or lets accidents happen must first of all have the head of the organ in charge and the local authorities bear responsibility for such acts. There must be organized and wide spread dissemination, and strict implementation in the power sector as well as in the power consuming households and among the population, of the Regulations dealing with the supply and use of power already promulgated by the state. In the work of management the power sector must build and assign a rational rate of power loss due to transmission to the various companies and branches, looking at it as an important economic and technical norm to follow.

Power is a valuable property of our land. Together with the increase in power sources, the building and protection of the power line and power station network is a responsibility of every sector, every echelon, and everyone. Only by doing well such tasks do we have stable power sources, can we be master of the process of power distribution and can we be master in the arrangement and management of production.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

REDUCE NUMBER OF MEETINGS FOR DIRECTORS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Jun 84 p 2

["Readers Opinions" Item by Trung Thu (Dong Anh, Hanoi): "Reduce Meetings for Directors"]

[Text] Practically all the comrade directors have the complaint that they waste too much time on meetings. Customarily, whenever the various sectors and upper echelons turn their attention towards the basic units they usually select the form of meetings to find out about and solve the issues, and in these meetings the directors' presence is unavoidable. This is why the directors usually have to go to meetings with the various local sectors and echelons. They are normally in one meeting after another receiving the guests from the ministries, departments, companies, combined enterprises, control and inspection teams. And that leaves out the innumerable visitors who come in droves, especially when the enterprise is a good one.

It is my opinion that a number of sectors and echelons, a number of visitors with or without appointments should select a different form of contact with the activities of the enterprise and spare the director the trouble of constant meeting with outsiders.

Within the enterprise also, is it necessary that the director meet with all the sectors, committees, and offices? Otherwise, the resolution would not have the stamp of authority? Especially at the end of the year and the start of a new one, at a time which requires the most concentration on production and business, one would have meetings having to do with planning, building materials, finances, Party work recapitulation, trade union activities, youth and women's activities, the self-defense militia, living standards, labor protection, security protection, epidemic prevention and elimination, planned birth control, fire prevention and rescue, etc.

It is my opinion that one should stagger the material and financial reporting and have it at another time than at the end of the production year; and that one should put into the calendar of the directors the most indispensable meetings with the idea that people should be highly responsible in production and business.

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